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PRESIDENTIAL VETO.

Message of the President of the United States Returning to the Senate a Bill Entitled "An Act to Regulate the Elective Franchise in the District of Columbia."

To the Senate of the United States:—

I have received and considered a bill entitled "An act to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia," passed by the Senate on the 13th of December, and by the House of Representatives on the succeeding day. It was presented for my approval on the 26th ultimo—six days after the adjournment of Congress—and is now returned with my objections to the Senate, in which House it originated.

Measures having been introduced, at the commencement of the first session of the present Congress, for the extension of the elective franchise to persons of color in the District of Columbia, steps were taken by the corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown to ascertain and make known the opinion of the people of the two cities upon a subject so immediately affecting their welfare as a community. The question was submitted to the people at special elections, held in the month of December, 1865, when the qualified voters of Washington and Georgetown, with great unanimity of sentiment, expressed themselves opposed to the contemplated legislation. In Washington, in a vote of 6556—the largest, with but two exceptions, ever polled in that city—only thirty-five ballots were cast for negro suffrage; while in Georgetown, in an aggregate of 813 votes—a number considerably in excess of the average vote at the four preceding annual elections—but one was given in favor of the proposed extension of the elective franchise.

As these elections seem to have been conducted with entire fairness, the result must be accepted as a truthful expression of the opinion of the people of the District upon the question which evoked it. Possessing, as an organized community, the same popular right as the inhabitants of a State or territory, to make known their will upon matters which affect their social and political condition, they could have selected no more appropriate mode of memorializing Congress upon the subject of this bill than through the suffrages of their qualified voters.

Entirely disregarding the wishes of the people of the District of Columbia, Congress has deemed it right and expedient to pass the measure now submitted for my signature. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the Executive, standing between the legislation of the one and the will of the other, fairly expressed, to determine whether he should approve the bill, and thus aid in placing upon the statute books of the nation a law against which the people to whom it is to apply have solemnly and with such unanimity protested, or whether he should return it with his objections, in the hope that, upon reconsideration, Congress, acting as the representatives of the inhabitants of the seat of government, will permit them to regulate a purely local question, as to them may seem best suited to their interests and condition.

The District of Columbia was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia, in order that it might become the permanent seat of government of the United States. Accepted by Congress, it at once became subject to the "exclusive legislation" for which provision is made in the Federal Constitution. It should be borne in mind, however, that in exercising its functions as the law-making power of the District of Columbia, the authority of the National Legislature is not without limit, but that Congress is bound to observe the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well in the enactment of local laws for the seat of government, as in legislation common to the entire Union.

Were it to be admitted that the right "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever," conferred upon Congress unlimited power within the District of Columbia, titles of nobility might be granted within its boundaries; laws might be made "respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." Despotism would thus reign at the seat of government of a free republic, and, as a place of permanent residence, it would be avoided by all who prefer the blessings of liberty to the mere emoluments of official position.

It should also be remembered that in legislating for the District of Columbia, under the Federal Constitution, the relation of Congress to its inhabitants is analogous to that of a Legislature to the people of a State, under their own local Constitution. It does not, therefore, seem to be asking too much that, in matters pertaining to the District, Congress should have a like respect for the will and interests of its inhabitants as is entertained by a State Legislature for the wishes and prosperity of those for whom they legislate. The spirit of our Constitution and the genius of our Government require that, in regard to any law which is to affect and have a permanent bearing upon a people, their will should exert at least a reasonable influence upon those who are acting in the capacity of their legislators.

Would, for instance, the Legislature of the State of New York, or of Pennsylvania, or of Indiana, or of any State in the Union, in opposition to the expressed will of a large majority of the people whom they were chosen to represent, arbitrarily force upon them, as voters, all persons of the African or negro race, and make them eligible for office, without any other qualification than a certain term of residence within the State? In neither of the States named would the colored population, when acting together, be able to produce any great social or political result. Yet, in New York, before he can vote, the man of color must fulfil conditions that are not required of the white citizen; in Pennsylvania the elective franchise is restricted to white freemen; while in Indiana negroes and mulattoes are expressly excluded from the right of suffrage.

It hardly seems consistent with the principles of right and justice that representatives of States where suffrage is either denied the colored man, or granted to him on qualifications requiring intelligence or property, should compel the people of the District of Columbia to try an experiment which their own constituents have thus far shown an unwillingness to test for themselves. Nor does it accord with our republican ideas that the principle of self-government should lose its force when applied to the residents of the District, merely because their legislators are not, like those of the States, responsible, through the ballot, to the people for whom they are the law-making power.

The great object of placing the seat of government under the exclusive legislation of Congress was to secure the entire independence of the general Government from undue State influence, and to enable it to discharge, without danger of interruption or infringement of its authority, the high functions for which it was created by the people. For this important purpose it was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia, and it certainly never could have been contemplated, as one of the objects to be attained by placing it under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, that it would afford to propagandists or political parties a place for an experimental test of their principles and theories. While, indeed, the residents of the seat of government are not citizens of any State, and are not, therefore, allowed a voice in the electoral college, or representation in the councils of the nation, they are, nevertheless, American citizens, entitled as such to every guarantee of the Constitution, to every benefit of the laws, and to every right which pertains to citizens of our common country. In all matters, then, affecting their domestic affairs, the spirit of our democratic form of government demands that their wishes should be consulted and respected, and they taught to feel that, although not permitted practically to participate in national concerns, they are nevertheless under a paternal Government, regardful of their rights, mindful of their wants, and solicitous for their prosperity. It was evidently contemplated that all local questions would be left to their decision, at least to an extent that would not be incompatible with the object for which Congress was granted exclusive legislation over the seat of government. When the Constitution was yet under consideration, it was assumed by Mr. Madison that its inhabitants would be allowed "a municipal legislature, for local purposes, derived from their own suffrages." When, for the first time, Congress, in the year 1800, assembled at Washington, President Adams, in his speech at its opening, reminded the two Houses that it was for them to consider whether the local powers over the District of Columbia, vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States, should be immediately exercised, and be asked them to "consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population, and possessing within itself those resources which, if not thrown away or lamentably misdirected, would secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government." Three years had not elapsed when Congress was called upon to determine the propriety of retroceding to Maryland and Virginia the jurisdiction of the territory which they had respectively relinquished to the Government of the United States. It was urged, on the one hand, that exclusive jurisdiction was not necessary or useful to the Government; that it deprived the inhabitants of the District of their political rights; that much of the time of Congress was consumed in legislation pertaining to it; that its government was expensive; that Congress was not competent to legislate for the District, because the members were strangers to its local concerns; and that it was an example of a government without representation—an experiment dangerous to the liberties of the States. On the other hand, it was held, among other reasons, and successfully, that the Constitution, the acts of cession of Virginia and Maryland, all contemplated the exercise of exclusive legislation by Congress, and that its usefulness, if not its necessity, was inferred from the inconvenience which was felt for want of it by the Congress of the Confederation; that the people themselves, who it was said had been deprived of their political rights, had not complained and did not desire a retrocession; that the evil might be remedied by giving them a representation in Congress when the District should become sufficiently populous, and in the meantime a local legislature; that if the inhabitants had not political rights, they had great political influence; that the trouble and expense of legislating for the District would not be great, but would diminish, and might in a great measure be avoided by a local legislature; and that Congress could not retrocede the inhabitants without their consent. Continuing to live substantially under the laws that existed at the time of the cession, and such changes only having been made as were suggested by themselves, the people of the District have not sought, by a local legislature, that which has generally been willingly conceded by the Congress of the nation.

As a general rule, sound policy requires that the Legislature should yield to the wishes of a people, when not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws. The measures suited to one community might not be well adapted to the condition of another; and the persons best qualified to determine such questions are those whose interests are to be directly affected by any proposed law. In Massachusetts, for instance, male persons are allowed to vote without regard to color, provided they possess a certain degree of intelligence. In a population in that State of 1,231,066, there were, by the census of 1860, only 9602 persons of color; and of the males over twenty years of age, there were 339,086 white to 2602 colored. By the same official enumeration, there were in the District of Columbia 60,764 whites to 14,316 persons of the colored race. Since then, however, the population of the District has largely increased, and it is estimated that at the present time there are nearly a hundred thousand whites to thirty thousand negroes.

The cause of the augmented numbers of the latter class needs no explanation. Contiguous to Maryland and Virginia, the District, during the war, became a place of refuge for those who escaped from servitude, and it is yet the abiding place of a considerable proportion of those who sought within its limits a shelter from bondage. Until then held in slavery, and denied all opportunities for mental culture, their first knowledge of the Government was acquired when, by conferring upon them freedom, it became the benefactor of their race; the test of their capability for improvement began when, for the first time, the career of free industry and the avenues to intelligence were opened to them. Possessing these advantages but a limited time, the greater number perhaps having entered the District of Columbia during the latter years of the war or since its termination—we may well pause to inquire whether, after so brief a probation, they are as a class capable of an intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, and qualified to discharge the duties of official position. The people who are daily witnesses of their mode of living, and who have become familiar with their habits of thought, have expressed the conviction that they are not yet competent to serve as electors, and thus become eligible for office in the local Governments under which they live. Clothed with the elective franchise, their numbers, already largely in excess of the demand for labor, would be soon increased by an influx from the adjoining States. Drawn from fields where employment is abundant, they would in vain seek it here, and so add to the embarrassments already experienced from the large class of idle persons congregated in the District. Hardly yet capable of forming correct judgments upon the important questions that often make the issues of a political contest, they could readily be made subservient to the purposes of designing persons. While in Massachusetts, under the census of 1860, the proportion of white to colored males over twenty years of age was one hundred and thirty to one, here the black race constitutes nearly one-third of the entire population, whilst the same class surrounds the District on all sides, ready to change their residence at a moment's notice, and with all the facility of a nomadic people, in order to enjoy here, after a short residence, a privilege they find nowhere else. It is within their power, in one year, to come into the District in such numbers as to have the supreme control of the white race, and to govern them by their own officers, and by the exercise of all the municipal authority—among the rest, of the power of taxation over property in which they have no interest. In Massachusetts, where they have enjoyed the benefit of a thorough educational system, a qualification of intelligence is required, while here suffrage is extended to all, without discrimination, as well to the most incapable, who can prove a residence in the District of one year, as to those persons of color who, comparatively few in number, are permanent inhabitants, and having given evidence of merit and qualification, are recognized as useful and responsible members of the community. Imposed upon an unwilling people, placed by the Constitution under the exclusive legislation of Congress, it would be viewed as an arbitrary exercise of power, and as an indication by the country of the purpose of Congress to compel the acceptance of negro suffrage by the States. It would engender a feeling of opposition and hatred between the two races, which, becoming deep-rooted and ineradicable, would prevent them from living together in a state of mutual friendliness. Carefully avoiding every measure that might tend to produce such a result, and following the clear and well-ascertained popular will, we should assiduously endeavor to promote kindly relations between them, and thus, when that popular will leads the way, prepare for the gradual and harmonious introduction of this new element into the political power of the country.

It cannot be urged that the proposed extension of suffrage in the District of Columbia is necessary to enable persons of color to protect either their interests or their rights. They stand here precisely as they stand in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. Here, as elsewhere, in all that pertains to civil rights, there is nothing to distinguish this class of persons from citizens of the United States; for they possess the "full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens," and are made "subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." Nor, as has been assumed, are their suffrages necessary to aid a loyal sentiment here; for local governments already exist of undoubted fealty to the Government, and are sustained by communities which were among the first to testify their devotion to the Union, and which during the struggle furnished their full quotas of men to the military service of the country.

The exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and, when guided by virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and a proper appreciation of our institutions, constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. Its influence for good necessarily depends upon the elevated character and patriotism of the elector, for if exercised by persons who do not justly estimate its value, and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the complete destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. Great danger is therefore to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery that had existed for generations; to-day they are freemen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed, from their previous condition of servitude, that, as a class, they are as well informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years, and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the republic. Where a people—the source of all political power—speak, by their suffrages, through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle and enemies of free institutions, for it can only become to our political and social system a safe conductor of healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences. Controlled, through fraud and usurpation, by the designing, anarchy and despotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy, our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution inherited from our fathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot-box a new class of voters not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of government, instead of adding to its strength and durability.

In returning this bill to the Senate I deeply regret that there should be any conflict of opinion between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government in regard to measures that vitally affect the prosperity and peace of the country. Sincerely desiring to reconcile the action of each one another, and the whole people to the Government of the United States, it has been my earnest wish to co-operate with Congress in all measures having for their object a proper and complete adjustment of the questions resulting from our late civil war. Harmony between the co-ordinate branches of the Government, always necessary for the public welfare, was never more demanded than at the present time, and it will therefore be my constant aim to promote, as far as possible, concert of action between them. The differences of opinion that have already occurred have rendered me only the more cautious lest the Executive should encroach upon any of the prerogatives of Congress, or, by exceeding, in any manner, the constitutional limit of his duties, destroy the equilibrium which should exist between the several co-ordinate departments, and which is so essential to the harmonious working of the Government. I know it has been urged that the Executive Department is more likely to enlarge the sphere of its action than either of the other two branches of the Government, and especially in the exercise of the veto power conferred upon it by the Constitution. It should be remembered, however, that this power is wholly negative and conservative in its character, and was intended to operate as a check upon unconstitutional, hasty, and improvident legislation, and as a means of protection against invasions of the just powers of the Executive and Judicial Departments. It is remarked by Chancellor Kent that "to enact laws is a transcendent power; and, if the body that possesses it be a full and equal representation of the people, there is danger of its pressing with destructive weight upon all the other parts of the machinery of government. It has, therefore, been thought necessary, by the most skilful and most experienced artists in the science of civil polity, that strong barriers should be erected for the protection and security of the other necessary powers of the Government. Nothing has been deemed more fit and expedient for the purpose than the provision that the head of the Executive Department should be so constituted as to secure a requisite share of independence, and that he should have a negative upon the passing of laws; and that the judiciary power, resting on a still more permanent basis, should have the right of determining upon the validity of laws by the standard of the Constitution."

The necessity of some such check in the hands of the Executive is shown by reference to the most eminent writers upon our system of government, who seem to concur in the opinion that encroachments are most to be apprehended from the department in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution. Mr. Madison, in referring to the difficulty of providing some practical security for each against the invasion of the others, remarks that "the Legislative Department is everywhere extending the sphere of its activity, and drawing all power into its impetuous vortex." "The founders of our republics * * * seem never to have recollected the danger from legislative usurpations, which, by assembling all power in the same hands, must lead to the same tyranny as is threatened by Executive usurpations." "In a representative Republic, where the Executive Magistracy is carefully limited, both in the extent and the duration of its power, and where the legislative power is exercised by an assembly which is inspired by a supposed influence over the people, with an intrepid confidence in its own strength; which is sufficiently numerous to feel all the passions which actuate a multitude, yet not so numerous as to be incapable of pursuing the objects of its passions by means which reason prescribes—it is against the enterprising ambition of this department that the people ought to indulge all their jealousy and exhaust all their precautions." "The Legislative Department derives a superiority in our Government from other circumstances. Its constitutional powers being at once more extensive and less susceptible of precise limits, it can with the greater facility mask, under complicated and indirect measures, the encroachments which it makes on the co-ordinate departments. On the other side, the executive power being restrained within a narrower compass, and being more simple in its nature, and the judiciary being described by landmarks still less uncertain, projects of usurpation by either of these departments would immediately betray and defeat themselves. Nor is this all. As the Legislative Department alone has access to the pockets of the people, and has in some constitutions full discretion, and in all a prevailing influence over the pecuniary rewards of those who fill the other departments, a dependence is thus created in the latter which gives still greater facility to encroachments of the former. We have seen that the tendency of republican governments is to an aggrandizement of the legislative, at the expense of the other departments."

Mr. Jefferson, in referring to the early Constitution of Virginia, objected that by its provisions all the powers of government—legislative, executive, and judicial—resulted to the legislative body, holding that "the concentrating these in the same hands is precisely the definition of despotic government. It will be no alleviation that these powers will be exercised by a plurality of hands, and not by a single one. One hundred and seventy-three despots would surely be as oppressive as one." "As little will it avail us that they are chosen by ourselves. An elective despotism was not the Government we fought for, but one which should not only be founded on free principles, but in which the powers of government should be so divided and balanced among several bodies of magistracy as that no one could transcend their legal limits without being effectually checked and restrained by the others. For this reason that Convention which passed the ordinance of government laid its foundation on this basis, that the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Departments should be separate and distinct, so that no person should exercise the powers of more than one of them at the same time. But no barrier was provided between these several powers. The Judiciary and Executive members were left dependent on the Legislative for their subsistence in office, and some of them for their continuance in it. If, therefore, the Legislature assumes executive and judiciary powers, no opposition is likely to be made, nor, if made, can be effectual; because in that case they may put their proceedings into the form of an act of assembly, which will render them obligatory on the other branches. They have accordingly, in many instances, decided rights which should have been left to judiciary controversy; and the direction of the Executive, during the whole time of their session, is becoming habitual and familiar."

Mr. Justice Story, in his commentaries on the Constitution, reviews the same subject, and says:—

"The truth is that the legislative power is the great and overruling power in every free Government." "The representatives of the people will watch with jealousy every encroachment of the Executive Magistrate, for it trenches upon their own authority. But who shall watch the encroachments of these representatives themselves? Will they be as jealous of the exercise of power by themselves as by others?" "here are many reasons which may be assigned for the engrossing influence of the legislative department. In the first place, its constitutional powers are more extensive, and less capable of being brought within precise limits, than those of either of the other departments. The bounds of the Executive authority are easily marked out and defined. It reaches few objects, and those are known. It cannot transcend them without being brought in contact with the other departments. Laws may check and restrain and bound its exercise. The same remarks apply with still greater force to the Judiciary. The jurisdiction is, or may be, bounded to a few objects or persons; or, however general and unlimited, its operations are necessarily confined to the mere administration of private and public justice. It cannot punish without law. It cannot create controversies to act upon. It can decide only upon rights and cases as they are brought by others before it. It can do nothing for itself. It must do everything for others. It must obey the laws; and if it corruptly administers them it is subject to the power of impeachment. On the other hand, the legislative power, except in the few cases of constitutional prohibition, is unlimited. It is forever varying its means and its end. It governs the institutions and laws and public policy of the country. It regulates all its vast interests. It disposes of all its property. Look but at the exercise of two or three branches of its ordinary powers. It levies all taxes; it directs and appropriates all supplies; it gives the rules for the descent, distribution, and devises of all property held by individuals. It controls the sources and the resources of wealth. It changes at its will the whole fabric of the laws. It moulds at its pleasure almost all the institutions which give strength and comfort and dignity to society. In the next place, it is the direct, visible representative of the will of the people in all the changes of times and circumstances. It has the pride, as well as the power of numbers. It is easily moved and steadily moved by the strong impulses of popular feeling and popular odium. It obeys, without reluctance, the wishes and the will of the majority for the time being. The path to public favor lies open by such obedience; and it finds not only support, but impunity, in whatever measures the majority advises, even though they transcend the constitutional limits. It has no motive, therefore, to be jealous or scrupulous in its own use of power; and it finds its ambition stimulated, and its arm strengthened, by the countenance and the courage of numbers. These views are not alone those of men who look with apprehension upon the fate of republics, but they are also freely admitted by some of the strongest advocates for popular rights and the permanency of republican institutions." "Each department should have a will of its own." "Each should have its own independence secured beyond the power of being taken away by either or both of the others. But at the same time the relations of each to the other should be so strong that there should be a mutual interest to sustain and protect each other. There should not only be constitutional means, but personal motives to resist encroachments of one or either of the others. Thus, ambition would be made to counteract ambition; the desire of power to check power; and the pressure of interest to balance an opposing interest." "The judiciary is naturally, and almost necessarily (as has been already said) the weakest department. It can have no means of influence by patronage. Its powers can never be wielded for itself. It has no command over the purse or the sword of the nation. It can neither lay taxes, nor appropriate money, nor command armies, nor appoint to office. It is never brought into contact with the people by constant appeals and solicitations, and private intercourse, which belong to all the other departments of Government. It is seen only in controversies, or in trials and punishments. Its rigid justice and impartiality give it no claims to favor, however they may to respect. It stands solitary and unsupported, except by that portion of public opinion which is interested only in the strict administration of justice. It can rarely secure the sympathy or zealous support either of the Executive or the Legislature. If they are not (as is not unfrequently the case) jealous of its prerogatives, the constant necessity of scrutinizing the acts of each, upon the application of any private person, and the painful duty of pronouncing judgment that these acts are a departure from the law or Constitution, can have no tendency to conciliate kindness or nourish influence. It would seem, therefore, that some additional guards would, under such circumstances, be necessary to protect this department from the absolute dominion of the others. Yet rarely have any such guards been applied; and every attempt to introduce them has been resisted with a pertinacity which demonstrates how slow popular leaders are to introduce checks upon their own power, and how slow the people are to believe that the judiciary is the real bulwark of their liberties." "If any department of the Government has undue influence, or absorbing power, it certainly has not been either the executive or judiciary."

In addition to what has been said by these distinguished writers, it may also be urged that the dominant party in each House may, by the expulsion of a sufficient number of members, or by the exclusion from representation of a requisite number of States, reduce the minority to less than one-third. Congress, by these means, might be enabled to pass a law, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, which would render impotent the other two departments of the Government, and make inoperative the wholesome and restraining power which it was intended by the framers of the Constitution should be exerted by them. This would be a practical concentration of all power in the Congress of the United States—this, in the language of the author of the Declaration of Independence, would be "precisely the definition of despotic government."

I have preferred to reproduce these teachings of the great statesmen and constitutional lawyers of the early and later days of the republic, rather than to rely simply upon an expression of my own opinions. We cannot too often recur to them, especially at a conjuncture like the present. Their application to our actual condition is so apparent, that they now come to us a living voice, to be listened to with more attention than at any previous period of our history. We have been and are yet in the midst of popular commotion. The passions aroused by a great civil war are still dominant. It is not a time favorable to that calm and deliberate judgment which is the only safe guide when radical changes in our institutions are to be made. The measure now before me is one of those changes. It initiates an untried experiment, for a people who have said, with one voice, that it is not for their good. This alone should make us pause; but it is not all. The experiment has not been tried, or so much as demanded, by the people of the several States for themselves. In but few of the States has such an innovation been allowed as giving the ballot to the colored population without any other qualification than a residence of one year, and in most of them the denial of the ballot to this race is absolute, and by fundamental law placed beyond the domain of ordinary legislation. In most of those States the evil of such suffrage would be partial; but, small as it would be, it is guarded by constitutional barriers. Here the innovation assumes formidable proportions, which may easily grow to such an extent as to make the white population a subordinate element in the body politic.

After full deliberation upon this measure, I cannot bring myself to approve it, even upon local considerations, nor yet as the beginning of an experiment on a larger scale. I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation. But there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared, by previous habits and opportunities, to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it, and finally to destroy its power; for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its destruction.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, January 5, 1867.

THE NEW CITY COUNCILS.

Organization of Both Branches this Morning.

This morning at 10 o'clock both branches of the City Council met for the purpose of organizing for the present year. We give below the names of the members, with the Wards which they represent, their residences or places of business, and the party by whom they were elected. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are new members; the others hold over from last year.

SELECT COUNCIL.

First Ward—Thomas A. Barlow (R.), No. 1332 S. Fifth street.
Second Ward—Dr. C. R. Kamerly (O.), S. W corner of Third and Federal streets.
Third Ward—James D. Campbell (O.), No 759 S. Fifth street.
Fourth Ward—Henry Marcus (O.), No. 720 South street.
Fifth Ward—James Page (O.), No 272 S. Fourth street.
Sixth Ward—Patrick Duffy* (O.), S. W. corner of Fifth and Vine streets.
Seventh Ward—John A. Shermer (R.), N. E. corner of Eighth and South streets.
Eighth Ward—Alexander L. Hodgdon (R.), No. 1015 Spruce street.
Ninth Ward—William S. Stokley* (R.), No. 19 S. Eighth street.
Tenth Ward—Joshua Spering (R.), No. 1012 Vine street or No. 142 south Fourth street.
Eleventh Ward—Samuel G. King (O.), No 352 N. Second street.
Twelfth Ward—Charles M. Wagner (R.), No. 341 N. Sixth street.
Thirteenth Ward—Alexander M. Fox* (R.), No. 920 N. Second street, or No 888 N. Sixth street
Fourteenth Ward—F. A. Van Cleve (R.), No. 314 N. Tenth or No. 118 S. Sixth street.
Fifteenth Ward—John J. Kersey* (R.), No. 1920 Green street.
Sixteenth Ward—James W. Hopkins (O.), No. 1102 S. Third street.
Seventeenth Ward—Patrick Shern (O.), No. 1240 Hancock street.
Eighteenth Ward—William Bumm (R.), Race street and Delaware avenue.
Nineteenth Ward—James Richie (R.), No. 1624 American street.
Twentieth Ward—Joseph Mauuel (R.), N. W. corner Franklin and Buttonwood streets.
Twenty-first Ward—Charles Thompson Jones (R.), No. 131 S. Fifth street.
Twenty-second Ward—William F. Smith (R.), No. 112 S. Fourth street.
Twenty-third Ward—Edward A. Shallcross (R.), No. 321 Chestnut street.
Twenty-fourth Ward—Samuel W. Cattell (R.), S. W. corner Twenty-fifth and Spruce streets.
Twenty-fifth Ward—James Mecutcheon* (O.), corner of Ann and Amber streets.
Twenty-sixth Ward—William J. Pollock (R.), N. W. corner Seventeenth and Fitzwater streets.
Twenty-seventh Ward—R. F. Gillingham* (R.), No. 3768 Chesnut, or Front and Poplar streets.

Republicans	18
Opposition	9
Republican majority	9

COMMON COUNCIL.

First Ward—George W. Maciague (R.), No. 1313 S. Fourth street.
First Ward—William Calhoun (R.), No. 1325 Moyamensing avenue.
Second Ward—William D. Martin* (O.), No. 1008 Moyamensing avenue.
Second Ward—Hugh Kennedy* (O.)
Second Ward—John R. Tyson* (O.), No. 1146 S. Eleventh street.
Third Ward—William Thompson* (O.), No. 1203 Catharine street.
Fourth Ward—W. P. H. Barnes (O.), No. 802 South street.
Fourth Ward—Benjamin Haney* (O.), No. 702 Penn street.
Fifth Ward—James P. Dillon (O.), No. 308 South street
Fifth Ward—Philip Mutton* (O.), No. 130 N. Fourth street.
Seventh Ward—Thomas Little (R.), No. 338 S. Thirteenth street.
Seventh Ward—John Bardsley (R.) No. 2119 Lombard street
Eighth Ward—Alexander J. Harper (R.), No. 1108 Walnut street.
Eighth Ward—John C. Martin (R.), No. 248 S. Eighth street.
Ninth Ward—Walter Allison* (R.) No. 34 S. Eighteenth street
Ninth Ward—A. H. Mershon* (R.), No. 206 Market street.
Tenth Ward—A. H. Franciscus (R.), No. 813 Market street.
Tenth Ward—A. W. Henszey* (R.), No. 814 Arch street.
Eleventh Ward—Thomas H. Gill (O.), No. 816 North Second street.
Twelfth Ward—William Littleton* (R.), No. 314 York avenue.
Thirteenth Ward—William Palmer (R.), No. 702 Coates street
Thirteenth Ward—John L. Shoemaker* (R.), No 621 Vine street.
Fourteenth Ward—H. C. Oram (R.), No. 1216 Spring Garden street.
Fourteenth Ward—Joseph B. Bancock (R.), No. 864 N. Eleventh street.
Fifteenth Ward—Robert M. Evans (R.), No. 818 N. Sixteenth street.
Fifteenth Ward—Joseph B. Conrow* (R.), No 1516 Green street.
Fifteenth Ward—Thomas Potter* (R.), No. 1616 Green street
Fifteenth Ward—George W. Smith* (R.), No. 643 N. Eighteenth street
Sixteenth Ward—Charles Eager (R.) No 1144 Frankford road.
Sixteenth Ward—George J. Hetzel (O.), No. 158 Dock street.
Seventeenth Ward—Lewis Driesbach* (O.)
Seventeenth Ward—J. O'Neil* (O.), Fifth and Jefferson streets.
Eighteenth Ward—Daniel P. Ray (R.), No 112 N. Third street
Eighteenth Ward—Daniel W. Stockham (R.), Norris and Chatborne
Nineteenth Ward—Joseph Earnest (R.), No. 1624 N. Front street
Nineteenth Ward—Nicholas Shane (R.), No. 2148 N. Fifth street
Nineteenth Ward—Francis Martin* (R.), N. 947 East York street.
Twentieth Ward—Joseph F. Marcer (R.), No. 913 N. Twelfth street.
Twentieth Ward—James H. Billington (R.), No. 45 S. Front street.
Twenty-first Ward—Henry C. Harrison (R.), Master and Sixth streets.
Twentieth Ward—Angus Cameron* (R.), No. 19 S. Sixth street.
Twenty-first Ward—William A. Simpson (R.), No. 236 Walnut street.
Twenty-first Ward—George W. Meyers* (R.), Twentieth near Berks
Twenty-second Ward—Joseph Hill (R.), No. 60 N. Front, or Germantown.
Twenty-second Ward—Lewis Wagner* (R.), No. 133 Walnut street.
Twenty-third Ward—Samuel C. Willitts (R.), Holmesburg P. O.
Twenty-third Ward—Joseph T. Vankirk (R.), Frankford P. O.
Twenty-fourth Ward—William Stokes (R.), No. 48 N. Water street.
Twenty-fifth Ward—S. H. Colehower (O.), Port Richmond.
Twenty-sixth Ward—John Keter (R.), No. 1528 South street.
Twenty-sixth Ward—Robert Armstrong (R.), No. 1237 Christian street.
Twenty-seventh Ward—William Ogden* (R.), Kingsessing P. O.

Republicans	22
Opposition	13
Republican majority	26

Join ballot, Republican majority, 35.

Proceedings in Select Council.

The Select branch met at 10 o'clock, President Spering in the chair. The credentials of the new members were read, when the election of a President was proceeded with, resulting as follows:—

Joshua Spering, Republican	15
Samuel D. King, Opposition	9
Majority for Spering	6

Mr. Spering then took the oath of office, after which he addressed the members as follows:—

Gentlemen of Select Council:—In taking the position to which I have been chosen by the favor of my colleagues, it will, I trust, not be considered out of place to briefly review the financial condition of the city with reference to its debt and the resources it possesses to meet it.

By reference to the official statement, prepared by the Controller on the 1st of November, 1866, for the use of Councils, and upon which the estimates of receipts and expenditures for the year 1867 are based, it appears that the amount of the existing funded debt on that day (not including that authorized for special purposes, but not issued) was $35,981,799 24
To this must be added the amount of warrants outstanding 1,398,552 12
And to pay arrears of State tax, due in March, 1867 ..... 591,111 43

Making the whole amount of the debt, funded and unfunded, on the 1st of November, 1866 ..... $37,901,462 79
Included in the amount of funded debt is $1 931 300, issued for the extension of the Gas Works, the interest and Sinking Fund for which are paid out of the income of the Works, and which might, therefore, properly be deducted in the statement of funded debt, it having a special provision in the property of the Gas Works for its payment.
To pay this debt the same statement of the Controller shows resources as follows:—

Cash in hands of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	$259 372 50	
City loan in sinking fund	2 736,135 31	
Other securities, valued at	18 911,345 00	
Outstanding taxes collectable	850,000 00	
		23,106,854 81
Leaving a balance of debt not represented by assets in the sinking fund of		$14,874,607 98
But for the large amount of money raised by loan during the four years of the war, for the purpose of paying bounties and supporting the families of volunteers, which was about		13,150,000 00
The balance of debt unprovided for would have been only		1,724 607 98

I submit that, with this provison of the sinking fund, there cannot be a doubt of the ability of the city to provide for all her obligations.

There is no exaggeration in the valuation of the assets of the Sinking Fund, which was carefully made by the Commissioners, at the actual market value of the several securities composing it.

Some of the items of assets of the Sinking Fund are improving in value, among which are:—

The stock of the North Penna. R. R.	$1 400,000
do. Phila and Erie R. R	2,250,000
Amounting together to	$3,650,000

It is hoped that these will soon become dividend paying, and thus relieve the city of the payment of the interest on the loans issued to them to the extent of $219,000 per annum.

In the valuation of the assets of the Sinking Fund, there is not included the Parks, Squares, Vacant Ground, Public Buildings, Bridges, Prison, House of Refuge, Police Stations, Almshouses, Municipal Hospital, Gas Works, School Houses, etc., which have cost many millions, and far exceed in value the balance of the debt beyond the sinking fund, and all of which have long since been paid for.

Perceiving the uneasiness of the public mind at the rapid increase of our debt during the last four years (all of which grew out of the war, directly or indirectly), I have thought that a statement of this nature might serve to reassure the holders of the city debt of the entire certainty of the regular payment of their interest, and of the liquidation of the principal when due.

It is the misfortune of the city to have inherited from the old municipalities an irregular system of assessments, which bears with particular severity upon the holders of property in the thickly settled districts, where the assessments are high and approximate somewhat to the actual value of the property. An experience of some years in Council has satisfied me that the whole real estate of the city is not assessed at an average of twenty-five per cent. of its actual value.

When the measures now in contemplation for increasing the powers and adding to the working force of the Board of Revision are completed, which it is hoped will be early in the present year, a tax of 2 per cent on the actual value of the real estate, $640 000,000 (if my estimate is correct), which would seem low after the apparently high rates to which we have been accustomed, would yield $12,840 000, a sum which, with the other sources of income, is far more than enough to meet every obligation and requirement of the Government.

Efforts have been made for the last few years to exercise the power possessed by the city, to raise some portion of the expense of Government by a tax on personal estate, but these efforts have so far been unsuccessful, from the resistance made by the interests to be affected, and the consideration that such taxation of personal property might have a tendency to drive away capital from the city. However this may be, other cities raise considerable revenue from personal estate without seeming to banish capital from among them. Perhaps if the legal rate of interest were raised to seven per cent., the objections of capitalists to a moderate imposition upon that kind of property might be withdrawn.

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The January Debt Exhibit—Further Liquidation.

From the Times

Secretary McCulloch begins the new year with an excellent exhibit of the public indebtedness, indicating a further liquidation of over $6,000,000 of the national obligations in December. The net indebtedness is now full $214,356,297 less than it was sixteen months ago, which shows an average monthly reduction of about $13,400,000. The aggregate net indebtedness of the Government was, on the 31st of August, 1865, $2,757,681,571; on the 31st of the following October, $2,740,854,758; on the 31st of July, 1866, $2,633,099,276; on the 30th of November, 1866, $2,549,631,238; and on the 31st ult., $2,543,325,174.

In December, the outstanding volume of Seven-thirty notes was reduced $23,137,150; of compound interest notes, $2,486,300, and of plain legal-tender notes, $4,944,007. The total reduction of the currency interest-bearing debt was $25,243,450. The aggregate of the coin-bearing bonds was increased $20,422,150, by the issue of consolidated Five-twenties of 1865. Of the matured debt $6,087,195, and of the coin deposits $3,193,820, were paid off. The gross indebtedness was cut down $9,933,370. To the aggregate coin reserve in the Treasury $2,673,151 were added, and that portion of it absolutely owned by the Government was augmented $5,666,971. The currency reserve was diminished $6,300,066, or to an amount about equal to the reduction of the matured debt. The aggregate cash balance in the Treasury fell off $3,627,304.

The outstanding Five-twenties of all issues now amount to $891,125,100, including $514,780,500 of the original of 1862 issue, $100,000,000 of the issue of 1864, $183,381,750 of the first 1865 issue (May and November), and $92,962,850 of the second (or consolidated) 1865 issue (July and January). The Six per cents. of 1881 now amount to $283,740,850, against $283,740,000 a month ago. These, with the $171,069,350 of Ten-forties, constitute the bulk of the coin-bearing portion of the debt. The three series of the Seven-thirty currency loan now outstanding reach $676,856,600, against $699,933,750 a month ago, making the total reduction in the Seven-thirty line (mainly of the first, or August issue, maturing in about eight months) about one hundred and fifty-three millions from the aggregate issue of eight hundred and thirty millions through the Government Loan Agency.

In the line of circulating notes, it appears that the outstanding compound interest notes now amount to $144,900,840, against $147,387,140 a month ago. The outstanding volume of plain legal-tender notes is now $380,497,842, against $385,441,849 on the 1st of December. The aggregate legal-tender circulation is therefore $525,398,682, against $532,828,989 on the 1st ultimo, showing a decrease of about seven and a half millions in a month. The plain greenback circulation on June 1 was $402,128,318; August 1, $400,361,728; September 1, $399,603,592; October 1 $399,165,292; November 1, $390,195,785; December 1, $385,441,849, and January 1, 1867, $380,497,842, showing a contraction of about twenty-three millions in seven months.

The coin balance in the Treasury on the 1st inst. amounted to $97,841,967, including $81,599,287 absolutely the property of the Treasury, as against $75,550,316 on the 1st of December; and $16,442,680 belonging to depositors holding gold certificates, as against $19,636,500 standing to the credit of the same parties on the 1st ult. The currency balance in the Treasury fell from $40,195,821 on the 1st of December, to $33,995,785 on the 1st inst.

The footings of the last three debt statements compare thus:—

	Nov 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
Interest in coin	$1 33 553 842	$1 371 068,591	$1,340 490 742
Int in currency	882.402 449	857 622 896	832 579.443
Interest ceased	36 988, 99	22 6 5 795	16.518 559
No interest....	428,680,775	413 698 599	425,678 334
Grand Total.	$2,691,089 966	$2,694 995 875	$2,675,062,505
Less cash in the Treasury	130 939 061	135 364,637	131 737,332
Net ind'tedness	$2,551,310,905	$2,549,631 238	$2 543,325,174

The National Revenue.

From the Tribune

If any one conceive that we are to meet without exaction of some kind the demands of an unprecedented national debt, this too while the business of the country is floated by an irredeemable paper currency, we have only to say that he is mistaken. So, if the complaints and scruples of Mr. Commissioner Wells could be briefly solved, they would mainly amount to this:—That our debt is large, and in some way we are taxed heavily to pay it; but, on the other hand, it is because our currency is inflated that our taxes are so great burdens. Granted that certain rates of tariff and internal taxation may be misapplied, the force of Mr. Wells' objections is still against the currency. Three causes he gives for our present embarrassments:—First, the scarcity of labor; second, an irredeemable currency; third, the burden of national taxes. But, by the drift of his general argument, all these causes appear to merge and unite in the fact that our currency is bad; because, in the first place, our debt is great, and in the second, because, however much our people have been taxed directly and indirectly, and however vast the amount of gold taken from commerce to feed the Treasury, no part of our revenue has yet been applied to redemption.

Where, then, does the fault lie? Not essentially in the amount of our revenues, for, according to Commissioner Wells, they yield us more than we want. For instance, internal taxation in the last fiscal year netted us over $310,906,984, and by customs the receipts were over $189,046,630 in gold, which in currency would make the total amount of revenue, by various forms of taxation, $561,572,260. These are the Commissioner's own figures, and hence he adduces that we have enough and to spare. Judging merely from a revenue point of view, the country is prosperous as it never was before. But what are we doing with our accumulating surplus? Granted that our people are, in some respects, sensibly burdened with their taxes, would these burdens be half so much felt if the difference between currency and gold were removed from their shoulders, or, in other words, if we right speedily employed our surplus for redemption?

Mr. Wells' shrewd analysis of the influence of the currency on prices deserves attention. First, there is an increase in prices proportional to the difference between gold and silver; second, the dealer's insurance against fluctuation; third, the advantage taken of the general unsettling of values to advance prices to a degree limited only by public endurance. We are pleased with Mr. Wells' admission that the currency can be cured far more easily than it can be endured. If he complains too loudly of our taxes, we must refer him to the currency. If he complains of the currency, we must refer him to Washington. But we heartily agree with him and Webster, that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been found more effectual than that which deludes them with an irredeemable paper currency." Apply this solvent truth to Mr. Wells' scruples concerning taxation, and it will be plain that, however well or ill be the application of certain features of tax and tariff, our duty is to resume.

With efficient collection, we should now be deriving eighty millions of dollars from the tax on distilled liquors. As it is, we receive but a small fraction more than a quarter of that amount. The Commissioner recommends that Supervisors of Revenue be appointed over the Inspectors, and that the tax be reduced to one dollar for the sake of a more easy collection of a larger revenue. It is notorious that the whisky tax is greatly evaded; but the fault is perhaps as much in the partisan character of appointments and removal of subordinate revenue agents as in anything else. The cotton tax of three cents per pound seems to the Commissioner quite sufficient, and he says:—"The tax may be collected for one or two years, or until the aggregate crop of the world shall yield a surplus of cotton, with less injury to the production of cotton in the United States than the collection of an equal amount of revenue would cause if imposed upon other branches of industry."

There appears to be no reason in the Commissioner's mind for an extensive change of the tariff, from a revenue point of view. This, he thinks, as we do, must be sought for in the necessities of our industrial interests; but Mr. Wells is far from appreciating fully the weight of the arguments for protection. If the people are to be benefited by reductions in certain articles of consumption wherein there can be no rivalry, the least that can be demanded is that such a change shall enure to protect our home interests. Tax us less for necessities, if Mr. Wells will; but give us more tariff for protection. Lighten the load of our internal taxes, but be sure that our internal interests are fostered, multiplied, and enriched by a wise and timely defense against foreign free trade. In other words, insure us something like free trade among ourselves, and save us from being the slaves of middlemen and importers, and from living in the employ and at the will of foreign commerce. To improve our currency we want protection. If Mr. Wells believes that some of our tariff rates sweep the merchants' profits into the pockets of the Government, and offer a premium to the foreign producer, he knows that others have unquestionably helped to build up our domestic manufacture. However much he complains, he cannot help drawing an inference favorable to protection; and so do we.

Here it is remarkable that Mr. Wells notes the great activity of business, industrial and speculative; the large increase of mining and manufacturing establishments, including those for cotton and iron; our great progress in labor-saving invention and machinery; the continued increase of foreign immigration and demand for skilled labor. But he dwells with great seriousness on the contrary averments, that prices are oppressive and exceed the wages of labor; that labor, especially skilled labor, is scarce; that more manufactures are wanted; and that there has been a decrease of production and consumption, and a partial suspension of our national development. In Massachusetts, for instance, a smaller number of hands are employed than in the year 1865; but he does not tell us that a greater number are employed elsewhere and in other industries, and pays, it would seem, indifferent attention to the unsettlements and resettlements effected by the war. Massachusetts, let it be observed, does not receive more immigrants than other States, but it probably sends out more emigrants of a valuable class. The first part of Mr. Wells' statement may be employed to meet the other; but on this point we have not time to dwell. Suffice it that, if the condition of our currency has occasioned the scarcity of labor, while immigration is greater than in any former year, there is every reason why we should resume. It is plain from Mr. Wells' showing that our manufactories have increased, and that new industries have called new hands to work. The prospect is not, therefore, so hopeless that a high tariff, a wise distribution of our taxes, and an early resumption would not dissipate the evils dreaded.

The Commissioner's general conclusion on the subject of tariff, is that the duty on raw materials should be reduced within the minimum of the necessities of the Treasury. The duty on Canadian lumber might be reduced, he thinks, with great benefit to the country, since its only effect has been to increase the price of lumber. On the great woollen interest, he holds that the wool grower will be best benefited by favoring the manufacturer; and after showing to his own satisfaction that the present depression in the wool trade is owing in great measure to cotton, favors a reduction of the duties on combing wool. This will be agreeable to the manufacturer. Finally, he favors such a reduction on raw materials as the revenue can bear. On these points much remains to be said. For the present, we dismiss the Commissioner's report with the comment that it is elaborate, if not satisfactory, and supplies great store of facts, if not always of sound argument.

Congress and the Supreme Court—The Great Issue for the Next Presidency.

From the Herald.

The great revolution decreed by the sovereign people of the United States in suppression of the late so-called Southern Confederacy by force of arms is not yet accomplished. To make it good, to fix it in the supreme law of the land and in the administration of our political affairs, national and local, much yet remains to be done. Against the consummation of this work recents events have disclosed a formidable barrier in the Supreme Court at Washington, as it now stands, a relic of the past, still adhering to those old pernicious notions of national subordination to State rights and the divinity of slavery which culminated in the Dred Scott decision, and went down to the bottom of the sea with all the other wrecks of the Rebellion. From present indications, therefore, the controlling issue for the next Presidency will be between this relic of the past, this barrier to any further progress and its supporters, on the one side, and Congress, the Union army and navy, and the great Union party of the war on the other side. The result will assuredly be as decisive in favor of Congressional reconstruction as the late contest has been before the people between Congress and the President; but this other fight must be made to clear the track. Between Congress and the Supreme Court, as between Congress and the President, the issue will have to be settled by the sovereign people.

The Supreme Court has resumed its interpretations of the Constitution where they were left off under Taney and Buchanan. It goes behind the war, and gives us the Constitution and State rights as they were preached by Jefferson under the inspirations of the Jacobin French republic, as they were agitated by Calhoun to the verge of the overt act of treason, and as they were carried into practice by half a million of his armed disciples in their late bloody conspiracy against the Union. On the other hand, Congress has assumed to act upon the theory that the Constitution as expounded by Judge Taney is no longer the Constitution of the United States, and that State rights, as preached by Calhoun and put into practice by Jeff. Davis, have been swept away with the Rebellion. Shall the opinions of a bare majority of these nine old superannuated pettifoggers of the Supreme Court, left to the country as the legacy of the old defunct Southern slaveholding oligarchy, prevail, or shall these old marplots make way for the will of the sovereign people and the national Constitution as expounded by Washington and Hamilton, and as established by a million of Union bayonets in a four years' civil war? This is the great question for 1868.

In this contest we take our position by the side of Congress—the law-making power, the sovereign controlling department of the national Government, upon which all other departments are dependent, and to which they are all subordinate. President, supreme judges, every officer of the Government of every department, may be impeached and removed by Congress; but Congress itself cannot be touched except by the sovereign people. It is not improbable, however, that, presuming too far upon their judicial functions, the old Bourbons and thoroughly Calhounized judges of the present Supreme Court may thrust themselves between Congress and the pending Constitutional amendment. In fact, they have done so to some extent already in their late Milligan decision. What then? Why then, what with the old sing song of the Constitution and State rights, resumed by Northern Copperheads, and what with the clamor of Wendell Phillips and the Northern nigger worshippers running to the opposite extremes, including a hue and cry for the President's impeachment, it is manifest that there must be a dead lock in this Southern work of reconstruction, which will necessarily have to be removed by the sovereign people in the election of our next President.

How will parties stand in this conflict? Substantially as they stood in the late September, October, and November elections. The Union party of the war, the party of Congress, and of Southern reconstruction will carry the country. No side issues in all the mighty North will be permitted to shake the solid front of the sovereign people. Congress and the war will still be sustained by them, and the President elected in 1868, cordially co-operating with Congress in 1869, will speedily brush away the old State rights obstructions of the Supreme Court. Thus, with the Court and the Executive in perfect harmony with Congress, the work of reconstruction will rapidly be made complete, consistent with the new dispensation, and solid and enduring. Accordingly, let Congress so shape its course as to make the great issue for the next Presidency a reconstruction of the Supreme Court, and any respectable reconstruction ticket will sweep the field. We are as well convinced of this as that the great Union party of the war is fixed, and will stand inflexible in its resolution to prove to the world that its war for the Union has not been a failure.

OBITUARY.

Aubin Louis Hedouin de Pons Ludore.

The French papers announce the recent death of this eccentric character. He was the son of one of the judges of the tribunal of the Marshals of France, and was the last of the family of the great Colbert. He was a linguist, archæologist, and geographer, and assisted Malte in compiling his "Annales des Voyages." Being of a most unique cast of countenance, and wearing a most picturesque costume, he became an object of public curiosity.

His attire consisted of a great-coat of coarse yellow cloth, with two rows of the large buttons of the old Pompiers of the National Guard; a huge old-fashioned striped waistcoat, which concealed in the depths of its pocket a watch and trinkets; trowsers of coarse grey cloth, open at the sides and buttoned near the ankle; blue stockings, shoes much worn, which had never known polish; on his head a cap of faded velvet, the peak always at the side; his long hair fell over his shoulders in thick shining ringlets, and in his hand he carried a crooked walking stick, of the time of the first republic. Notwithstanding this eccentricity, however, he was a man of fine talent, and, had he directed his genius properly, would have become famous.

Baroness Binet de Marcognet.

The *Journal du Louvet* notices the recent death of this lady. She was the daughter of Captain Le Morimer, who, when dying from a wound on the battle-field, gave his daughter over to the charge of Marcognet, then his superior officer. He took charge of the child, and had her properly educated. On her attaining her twentieth year he married her, and from that time she served as an aid-de-camp on his staff, wearing the dress of an officer, and sharing all the dangers of war. At the battle of Waterloo an officer of ordnance attempted to drive his wagons over to the British, under the pretext that he was obeying an order of the General. The Baroness happened to be in one of the wagons, and jumping into it, she levelled a pistol at the traitor, and threatened his life, compelled him to retrace his steps. The Baroness de Marcognet survived the General for several years.

Catharine Stuart.

This lady, the widow of Commander J. C. de Figaniere e Morac, late Minister of Portugal to the United States, died on Thursday evening, January 3. Her remains were taken to Philadelphia and laid beside those of her husband, whom she has so soon followed to the grave.

—The French Empress and the Prince Imperial, on the morning of their leaving Compiegne, both paid visits unexpectedly, her Majesty to the Infant School, and the young Prince to the College. The Empress arrived at half-past 10, accompanied by a lady of honor only, and after going through the establishment and making several inquiries, expressed her satisfaction at what she saw. About the same hour the Prince, accompanied by M. Monnier, his tutor, and M. Bachon, his equerry, arrived at the College, and after passing before the pupils drawn up to receive him, obtained for them a day and a half's holiday, the latter at once, and the former to be added to the vacation of the Jour de l'An. It is unnecessary to add that the young Prince was loudly cheered on withdrawing.

—Official reports show the extent of the recent inundations in France. The number of departments which suffered more or less from the recent visitation is thirty-one. Not fewer than 1702 communes were invaded by the floods, and the total loss is estimated at 45,753,234 francs. The Commission proposes to distribute at once 3,777,917 francs. Remissions of taxation to the amount of 408,678 francs have been made for 1866.

—Prince Ladislaus Czartoriski has arrived in Paris from Vienna.

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Table Linens, 1¼ yard wide, 65 cents Cheap.
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All-wool Flannels, 37½, 40, 42 45, 50c., etc.
Bargains in yard-wide Shaker Flannel, 60 cents.
Plain Red Flannels, 37½, 45, 50c., etc.
Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Canton Flannels at greatly reduced prices.
Unbleached at 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, 31, etc.
Blankets, large size, all-wool, $6 75.
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FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.
N. B.—Breakfast Shawls from $1 to $3 50. Immense loss to manufacturers. 9 29§

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
Several cases of Bleached Muslins, yard wide, 20, 23, 25, 28, and 31 cents per yard.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, and Utica.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 19, 23, and 25 cents.
5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
1 case extra heavy 5-4 Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents per yard.
Best Quality American Prints, 18¾ cents.
Heavy Power-loom Table Linens.
Just opened, 100 dozen Heavy Linen Towels, 22 cents.
Linen Doylies, $1·25 per dozen.
Linen Napkins, $3 00 up to $8 00 per dozen.
Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 23 cents.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 13, 14, 19, 20, 25, and 31 cents.
A large lot of Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50, 56, 62, 65, 69, and 75 cents.
Gents' Cloth Gloves. [10 22
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, etc.
PRICE & WOOD.
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
In Anticipation of Removal to
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,
Embracing Novelties Adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¾ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 30 springs, $1 10; and 40 springs $1 25.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and price
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street,
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS
No. 922 .....PINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Fancy Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Silk Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash Burlaps.
Flannels, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

BANKRUPT BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER the balance of a very large lot of fine Blankets, from a bankrupt stock, at less than the wool in them cost, and less than the same quality were sold for before the war. This is an opportunity of getting a very good Blanket at a low price. These Blankets are entirely perfect in every respect. A fine pair of Blankets for couple bed for $4 per pair; better for $4·50; better for $5; for $6 a large all-wool Blanket that has been selling for $10; for $8·50 the very finest Blanket. Also, a lot of good quality Marseilles Quilts, some of which are slightly smoked at $4, $5, $6, $7, $10, and $12 each; heavy Comfortables, $3.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.
MILLINERY GOODS.
REAL LACE GOODS
A Liberal Discount to the Trade. [11 30 imw

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON and the same hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4§

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
AND
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.
Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.
FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.
We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere
Purchasers invited to call
Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 9 14§

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit ours before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices 5 26§

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas
Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches etc.,
11 11 mthstrp No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JACOB HARLEY,
(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY),
No. 622 MARKET ST.
A fine assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents. 12 11 tuthsim

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.
8 1§

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces everything wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu§

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting DR. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases peculiar and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and office open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 9 14§ 2

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN on 7 $4 usual price $5 00.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN at $3 75 usual price $5 00
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order
A liberal deduction to Wholesale trade
WHITE, SHAKER, AND FANCY FLANNEL DRESS SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety and at reasonable prices (11 9 2m
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

RICHARD EAYRE,
(Ten years with J. Burr Moore & John C. Arrison),
HAS OPENED AT
No. 58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch, Philadelphia
Where he intends to keep a variety of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
And to manufacture the improved
SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT,
Invented by J. Burr Moore, which for ease and comfort cannot be surpassed. 9 17

H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
1 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 9 thstu6m No. 8?5 ARCH Street.

LUMBER.
1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8, 9, 10 and 12 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND IN COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND
1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.
1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.
1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.
1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No 2?0 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden,
PHILADELPHIA. [11 29 thstu3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 9 26§

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
I. V. HELMOLD'S
9 18§ Cutlery Store, No. 138 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House U
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 193

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

There is at present considerable anxiety manifested by the people in regard to the financial condition of the country, arising, probably, from a fear that some of the wild and foolish ideas promulgated by self-interested speculators will be forced upon the Government and adopted as a financial policy.

Now the country demands that those officials who have charge of this great trust shall do their work carefully, honestly, and with due regard to the interest of the whole people, and not inaugurate a system of finance which will make a discrimination in favor of or against any particular locality or class of people.

The problem, taken in a general way, is a simple one, and does not require any tinkering or visionary schemes to elucidate it.

We first have the facts before us, viz.:—First. An immense debt of two billions of dollars and upwards, part of it bearing interest that requires heavy taxation to be paid; the rest in legal-tender greenbacks, bearing no interest, and used as a currency.

Second. We have the national banks, whose notes are secured by United States bonds, and these notes form the rest of the currency now existing, excepting a small amount of State currency still afloat.

Third. A part of the United States debt, in 7 3-10 notes, amounting to some six hundred millions will fall due in 1867-8, convertible at the option of the holder into 5-20 gold interest-bearing bonds.

Fourth. Gold and silver are at a premium (subject to continual fluctuations), and specie payments are, as a consequence, impossible; the whole business of the country being now transacted through the two currencies, greenbacks and national bank notes.

Fifth. The business of the country is in an unsteady condition, and many branches are suffering from over taxation, making all trades dull and heavy.

This is the financial condition taken in a general view. Now what are the wants, desires, and wishes of the people in regard to this condition of affairs? We believe as follows:—

First. The people want the national debt cancelled in a sure, safe, and regular manner. It cannot be done at once, but must be done gradually; they want a part of the principal taken off every year, so as to reduce yearly the amount bearing interest, and with it a proportionable reduction of the taxes. They do not want to be overwhelmed with taxes, in case another war should occur. They do want the taxes as equable as possible, and if any discrimination is made, they want it made in favor of laborers and mechanics.

Second. The people make no objection to greenbacks or national bank notes; they make the best currency we ever had; they have saved millions of dollars from shavers and brokers already, and we believe the people are almost a unit in their approval of the national bank system, because they know each note is secured by bonds deposited, for which interest is received, making each bank still more reliable and steady. A destruction of greenbacks, or any idea towards doing away with national bank notes, is generally regarded as a ruinous policy; for how can the debt of the United States ever be extinguished except through the medium of these notes? Surely not by any depreciated State currency. The people are tired of using money that requires to be shaved, and that cannot circulate in all the States alike; they require a money that is national in its character, and they have got it in the present currency. As to the question in regard to the over-issue of these notes, the Comptroller of the Currency answers it when he says:—"If currency is issued in excess of demand, it is immediately returned for redemption, and contracts and expands as trade requires." We believe this is as true for greenbacks as for national bank notes, and as long as these notes are reliable and secure, any excess will find its way into banks, or remain with individuals, doing no good for the time, but certainly doing no harm. We do not believe high prices are a consequence of a redundant currency; if it were so, how could prices fall so generally as they have done? The trouble is, we are basing everything on a specie basis, and trying to look at the question as though everything depended on specie payments. It will take some time before we can possibly get back to the specie standard; any haste or flurry towards that end will only produce trouble. Specie will come into its natural channel as soon as the condition of affairs warrant it, and it should not come before that time.

Why is business dull, and almost everything in the shape of trade at a stand? There is plenty of money in hand and plenty of labor, and yet they both seem paralyzed. What is the matter?

The trouble is, we believe, a very natural one, viz.: The taxes of home products are in reality above the tariff on foreign products, consequently foreign goods are flowing in on us cheaper than we can make them, and gold is flowing out to pay for them. Now the efflux of gold alone is harmless in itself, and yet it would be good policy to keep our gold at home; but, to tax our people so much as to invite foreign competition in trade is wrong in policy and ruinous to all progress and development. Will our legislators never understand that we cannot compete with the ill-paid labor of Europe. Will they never see that the spirit of our institutions is to keep the wages of our laboring classes high, so that they may have a return for their labor; enabling them also to enjoy the comforts of life, and educate their children. Will they ever stop trying to regulate and govern this country according to European rules and ideal? Even with all the drawbacks we have had in this way, we present to day the most sublime spectacle the world ever saw. The intelligence and comfort of our laborers and mechanics astonishes and bewilders the whole world. The good work must go on, and not be retarded by a ruinous policy which benefits the rich classes of Europe at our expense.

What remedy is there for the present state of affairs? A very simple one—raise the tariff on foreign goods so high as to be beyond the risk of competition with home products; take the United States tax off of everything produced, except unnecessary luxuries; and make up the deficiency in the internal revenue by an increased percentage on incomes.

This would make business independent of taxation; each one would pay his tax according to his profits; and if the percentage increased by a fixed scale (say one-half per cent. additional for every thousand dollars), the Government could undoubtedly realize as much as by the present system. There would be less chance of fraud; the collection of taxes would be made with less expense; there would be no intricate minutiæ, as in the present tax system, and much valuable time might be saved both by the Government and people on this vexed question. To make the receipts regular, it would only be necessary to make the time of payment of taxes different in the various States. This plan would settle the question for all time.

It might be said that the mere taking of tax off in this way, to put it on in another way, would not amount to anything. But we believe it would amount to something. For instance: A pays $10,000 tax on his productions, increasing the price thereof enough to pay the tax; he pays say $500 income tax now, instead of paying the $10,000. According to this plan he would pay a higher income tax. And what would be his share if that $10,000 was divided among thirty millions of people? Why, 1-30 of a cent. The tax in this way is made equable and just; it does not oppress any trade or business, but makes each one bear his share. It would be popular, because it would be national and in accordance with the spirit of our institutions.

FINANCE.

Two Millions of People in Paris.—The population of Paris, including the arrondissements of St. Denis and Sceaux, according to the census of 1866, amounts to 2,150,916, which is an increase of 197,256 above the number given in the census returns for 1861. As the annual expenditure of the city of Paris now amounts to upwards of 20,000,000 francs, it follows that the local taxation is ten francs, or eight shillings, for every head of the population.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES—INTERESTING EXERCISES.—The anniversary of the Sabbath School attached to Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Twelfth and Cherry streets, took place yesterday afternoon. The body of the church was occupied principally by about seven hundred children, all belonging to the schools attached to this church. Rev. Dr. Suddards, pastor, and Rev. Mr. Keen, officiated. The singing by the children, under the direction of Professor McGowan, was excellent.

During the exercises, a tabernacle of the exact form of the one used by the Children of Israel in their wanderings in the wilderness was erected by a number of the scholars. An elevated platform was placed in front of the pulpit, and upon this was erected the tabernacle, together with the sacrificial altar, the ark of the covenant, with all of its beautiful furniture.

The Rev. Dr. Suddards stood upon the platform, and gave a very interesting description of the tabernacle and its contents. The church was crowded, and all present appeared to be highly delighted. The tabernacle was one-twelfth the size of the one built by the Children of Israel.

The Sabbath Schools of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church held their anniversary yesterday afternoon. The opening religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Sims and the Rev. Mr. Grant. The singing by the Sunday School children was interspersed with addresses by the Rev. Drs. Wylie, Fairies, and others. There are sixty teachers and about five hundred scholars attached to this school.

Interesting exercises were also had yesterday by the Sabbath Schools of the Fifteenth Presbyterian Church. The opening prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. Breed, and addresses were made by the Rev. E. Long, Dr. Breed, Mr. John Wanamaker, and ex-Governor Pollock. The report of the superintendent stated that two hundred and sixty-three scholars are on the roll, and that the average attendance amounts to one hundred and seventy-three.

The fifty-first anniversary of the Sunday Schools of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church took place yesterday afternoon in the main audience-room, which is yet decorated with its Christmas dress of evergreens, and has over the chancel the word "Jesus," formed by gas jets. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, indeed, many persons who were unable to obtain standing room did not remain. Rev. Heber Newton, the pastor, officiated, assisted by other clergymen. The exercises consisted of the anthem, "The Earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof," by the children, followed by a prayer. The Infant School then sang the hymn, "Would you be as Angels are?" and a hymn of welcome was also given. A sermon was next preached, after which the presentation of the offerings took place. The last was a very interesting part of the exercises. The offerings are the sums of money collected during the year for missionary and other purposes, and they were taken up by the scholars chosen for the purpose, each class being called in its order. St. Paul's Sunday School has always been among the most flourishing in the city.

REPORT ON ABOLISHING CESS-PITS.—Mr. Kneass, the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, in his annual report for 1866, refers to the necessity of abolishing (gradually) the use of cess-pits or privies—a measure which that officer recommended to the attention of Councils in several of his reports. The Chief, in again calling attention to this important measure, says that the local Registrars in London record the heaviest death rates in districts where the cess-pit is used in preference to the water-closet. The operation of cleaning the pits is foul, mischievous, and unremunerative, while the loss to the inhabitants in damage to health cannot be estimated; and although streams and rivers may be fouled, yet it is distinctly asserted that the value of human life has been increased in proportion as cess-pits have been abolished and refuse removed in water from the tenements. It is also believed that in many cases, though the cess-pit is condemned by the judgment of the parties, yet the fear of sewer changes are by them more dreaded. Cholera requires fermenting filth, foul air, and squalor, and these elements are necessary to grow such disease before they can prevail and become epidemic, and, therefore, as compared with privy and cess-pits, the water closet is a vast improvement.

Mr. Kneass gave some very interesting data of the sewerage system in other countries, and especially of the great cities in Europe. In concluding his report upon this subject, he refers to the offal from slaughter-houses, and says that something should be done at once to get rid of the nuisances engendered by them. The report states "that there are but few of our sewers that are not horribly polluted with the refuse of those establishments, and our river gives evidence that some arrangement ought to be made by which we should be relieved, at least, from those nuisances which are repulsive both to smell and sight. Our sister cities are advancing in these particulars more rapidly than we are, as they have already, at Chicago and New York, authorized abattoirs, or general slaughter-houses, whereby the city is relieved from all these annoyances, and if properly managed, insured healthy flesh for the market."

OUR FIREMEN.—On Saturday afternoon the Weccacoe Fire Company housed a new and splendid truck. It is painted a beautiful carmine, tastefully picked in with blue and gold; all the iron work is handsomely polished. In front the truck is surmounted with a silver plated arch bearing the company's name. The signal lamp is an elaborate piece of workmanship. The apparatus has four small lamps, six serviceable axes, and seven ladders of different sizes. The "Weccacoe boys" may congratulate themselves on having the handsomest truck in the United States. The builders are Messrs. Gardner & Fleming. The whole affair reflects credit on the Philadelphia artisans, and on the committee having charge of the building. The cost of the truck will reach near one thousand dollars. On the occasion of the housing, the members turned out in large force, and in the evening a neat collation was served up.

A meeting has been held by citizens at the Falls of Schuylkill and vicinity for the purpose of organizing a fire company and procuring the proper apparatus.

The Congress Fire Company, of Germantown, have erected a new building near the old one-story affair heretofore used.

Committees from Lancaster, Reading, Pittsburg, and Nashville firemen visited our city last week, for the purpose of paying their respects to the Philadelphia firemen.

The "Old Guard," composed of members of the Hibernia Engine Company, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Colonel Cook; Vice-President, Alderman J. P. Delaney; Secretary, John Mead, Jr.; Treasurer, Joseph J. Schofield.

The new steam fire engine building in this city for the Washington Fire Company of Lancaster is so nearly completed that she will have a trial this week. The Sun Fire Company, also of Lancaster, are having a steamer built.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CHRISTIANITY.—The fifty-fifth anniversary of the Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania was held last evening in St. Mark's Church. The annual report, setting forth the operations of the society, was read by the Secretary; after which the Rev. Joseph D. Newlin preached a sermon.

THE HAY MARKET.—During the past week 538 loads of hay and 87 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay Market, North Seventh street. The supply was abundant and the demand quite active. Best quality timothy hay sold at $1·85@1·90 per 100 pounds; mixed and interior at $1·65@1·70. Straw sold at $1·40@1·55 per 100 pounds.

FOUND.—Reserve Officer Hodge found a pocket-book, containing a small sum of money, near the Girard Bank on Saturday. The owner can have it by calling upon the above-named officer, at the Central Station, Fifth and Chestnut streets.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE MANUFACTURERS.—At the Board of Trade Rooms, on Saturday afternoon, another meeting was held by the manufacturers of cotton and woollen fabrics to agree upon a memorial to be presented to Congress asking for the removal of the internal revenue duty upon American cottons and woollens.

Mr. Wm. Divine, chairman, was at his post, and Mr. George Bullock again acted as secretary.

The attendance was not so large as at the first meeting. The committee appointed to draft the memorial to Congress reported as the result of their deliberations the annexed:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned manufacturers of cotton and woollen fabrics would most respectfully represent that the heavy burden of taxation under which they now labor compel them to ask your honorable bodies to grant them relief by removing said burdens by such modifications in the Internal Revenue laws as are enforced in the following propositions:

First. By removing the five per cent. tax on goods, as they amount to some thirty per cent. on material used.

Second. A drawback of three cents per pound on cotton to be refunded to the manufacturer; also, drawback on all articles taxed previous to entering into the manufacture of goods.

Third. To tax all articles of luxury which are not produced in the United States, and relieve thereby the necessaries of life from taxation.

Fourth. If the taxes are not taken off the manufacturers must stop; thereby stopping the source of revenue, besides throwing out of employment thousands of operatives, which will produce widespread suffering and general discontent.

Fifth. If our request be granted, we can then compete with foreign manufacturers, and furnish goods to our own people at greatly reduced prices.

This was unanimously adopted, and will probably be signed by the owners and operatives of every mill in the State.

The President then appointed the following committee to visit Washington and place the subject of relief from present oppressive taxation upon domestic manufactures before the government:

John Dobson, William Dunlap, William Greer, David Trainer, Archibald Campbell, Samuel W. Cattell, Samuel Riddle, George Bullock, William Pollock, Richard Garsed, Dennis Kelly, David S. Brown, Chas. Spenser, James P. Brunner, Barton H. Jenks, Jacob Sennitt, Samuel Grozier, James Long, John Farnum, Duncan White, Savil S. Schofield, J. A. Wright, James Riddle.

The committee leave for Washington to-morrow night. The object in appointing so large a number of gentlemen was to cover accident or detention.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—This ancient association celebrated, on Saturday night, by a banquet, their thirty-sixth anniversary. About a hundred members and guests were present. The enjoyment of the evening was refined, as it was heightened by the admirable singing of the American Glee Club. Mr. Hugh J. Durborow, President of the Society, when the cloth was drawn, called upon Colonel James Page for an address, characterizing him as a lifelong friend of the printers and their interests. The evening was pleasantly passed in song, speech-making and recitations.

Mr. John L. Henderson, a dramatic representative of the printers, entertained the assembly with a patriotic recitation. Mr. William W. Mayberry sang a song. Mr. R. S. Menamin, the proprietor of the Printers' Circular of Philadelphia, being called for, responded with a few suggestions for the improvement of the society. Mr. John M. Perry recited the effective poem styled "Sheridan's Ride," and was loudly applauded. Colonel James Page sang as few men can sing it "Cruiskeen Lawn."

A letter from Thompson Westcott, Esq., President of the Press Club, and another from Schuyler Colfax, Esq., were read, giving their reasons for inability to be present at the festival. Mr. Westcott closed his letter with the following sentiment:

He who writes and he who prints—may the first never keep the second "standing for copy," and may the second, by "clean proofs," never put the first out of temper.

The health of Mr. Wm. B. Eckert, President of the Printers' Typographical Union, was also drank in a bumper, and with a vote of thanks to the committee of arrangements, the festivities were pleasantly concluded.

DARING THEFT OF JEWELRY.—On Saturday evening a young man, genteelly dressed, walked into the jewelry store of Mr. W. W. Cassidy, on Second street, below Market, and stated to the proprietor that about the first of the new year he had seen a ring on a tray in the window which had taken his fancy, and which he thought he should like to purchase. The tray of diamond rings was handed out for inspection, and at the moment it was within the stranger's reach the store door was opened, doubtless by an accomplice. The tray was then seized by the young man, and he hurried off with it. The hue and cry was raised, and pursuit was given. No doubt the slippery condition of the footways prevented the fellow from making his escape. Near Chesnut and Front streets he was brought to by a private watchman, but not until he had thrown the tray of jewelry from him. He was taken to the Union Street Station House, where he gave the name of James Murphy. As he ran from the store some of the rings fell out of the tray, all of which were recovered but about four or five, valued at from six to seven hundred dollars. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Beitler yesterday, and was committed for trial.

BOY SHOT.—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, John Lewis, a lad of about 14 years of age, was shot in the arm while in the neighborhood of Wood and Garden streets. There had been a feud between Lewis and a boy named Cole. Early last evening, while Cole was engaged in lighting lamps, he met Lewis, and a fight ensued. This was soon over, and Cole went over his route and again met Lewis. Cole alleges that Lewis was accompanied by a party of lads, and that he was about to assault him when he drew a pistol and discharged it, the ball glancing the chin and taking effect in the right arm of Lewis, inflicting a painful, but not dangerous wound. Lewis walked home, where his wounds were dressed.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—This large building, next to the Academy of Music, seems to be in a dangerous condition. It has been considered necessary to shore up the south wall. The western wall, which may be considered the gable end, is built of rough stone. It has bulged outwards, so that the centre wall "winds," perhaps, half its own thickness. It is also propped up to keep it from falling outwards and crushing in a two-story stable.

AN ODD CASE.—D. C. McGuinn was brought to the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday night. Resorting to laudanum to allay some acute pain, he took an overdose. A physician was summoned and the stomach pump applied, but the process of absorption was too far advanced. He was taken to the hospital, where, after being walked about the floor all night, his constitution saved him. McGuinn was principal witness against U. S. Assessor Calhoun M. Derringer, at his hearing on the first charge of fraud and conspiracy brought against him.

COAL WANTED FOR THE POOR.—Mr. J. C. Long, missionary, wants five tons of coal, to give, by the hodfull, to the poor of Bedford street and vicinity; also, one hundred pairs of shoes, suitable for boys and girls from five to ten years of age, to be distributed among the scholars of the week-day school of the mission. Will a generous public respond?

MEETING OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.—A large meeting of school teachers was held on Saturday, at the Girls' High School, when a resolution was passed declaring that the reflections on Councils at a previous meeting were not endorsed by the body, and asserting their intention to persevere in the object they had in view—an increase of salaries—until they had accomplished it.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held upon the body of an unknown white man, aged 70 years, who was found drowned in the Schuylkill, near Spruce street wharf. He was dressed in a dark sack coat, black pants, and blue vest. The Coroner took charge of the body.

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Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
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And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1·00
Quarts in bottle.....$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

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FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10 00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
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LOOK AND LIVE!
ELECTROPATHY.
Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES
THE OLD
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.
ABRAHAM FLICKE,
1No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.

Charles D. Young, Chronic Dyspepsia, No. 4 1 N. Seventh street.
James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.
Henry Royer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.
Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.
B. F. Kirbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 419 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Markes street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1413 Chesnut street.
H. T. Desilver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1731 Chesnut street.
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1247 Front street.
J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 618 Ludlowhill street.
Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquilla Reeves, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1642 Arch street.
E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.
Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.

N. B.—The Institution, No. 1220, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.

PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art.

BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing
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No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
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Consultation free. 11 7 wsm

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BY
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All communications free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Local law etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painters' Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest. Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints. Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters, in any form).
6. Uterine Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

MRS. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1027 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 91 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Peloubet, Third and Chesnut; Ed. McLane, late this city, A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; H. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office, or by letter. WE HAVE NO CONNECTION WHATEVER WITH ANY OTHER ELECTRICAL OFFICE IN THIS OR ANY OTHER CITY.

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A Splendid Assortment of
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No. 917 RACE Street, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the season.
Masks of every description for sale.
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TO BE GIVEN
ON THE 21st OF JANUARY, 1867,
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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BATEMAN CONCERTS.
FRIDAY EVENING, January 11,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 12,
GRAND
FAREWELL CONCERTS,
AND
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE
OF THE CELEBRATED
BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE.
M'ME PAREPA,
SIG. BRIGNOLI,
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SIG. FORTUNA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. R. HUTTON.

CARD.—Mr. H. L. Bateman, in announcing the rare-well performances in Philadelphia of the great artists collected by him for his Concerts this season, desires to return his sincere thanks to the public for the most liberal patronage which they have bestowed on his enterprise during his different visits to this city.

While the entire press and the musical *dilettanti* of every place visited by the troupe have acknowledged and pronounced the Bateman Concerts the finest and most talented combination of artists ever presented for their approval, it is no less true that the support given the concerts by all appreciative communities has been the most extraordinary on record. The tour through the West, from which the Bateman Troupe is now returning, will be ever memorable in the annals of music of this country for the most unprecedented success, both artistically and financially.

The Concerts announced above will be positively the last Bateman Concerts in Philadelphia, and the programme for each will contain the most admired selections of the different artists.

Admission to the Concert on FRIDAY, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for Reserved Seats.
Seats may be secured at the Music Store of C. W. A. TRUMPLER, on
WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 9.
Admission to the MATINEE ON SATURDAY, FIFTY CENTS to all parts of the house. 1 7

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
THIRD WEEK OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who have appeared during the past two weeks to CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
They will appear
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan 7 and 8, in Charles Taylor's romantic drama, in three acts, entitled
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
OR, THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.
To conclude with the popular afterpiece,
FORTUNE'S FROLIC.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF BARNEY WILLIAMS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 12,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
First time in this city of the interesting drama,
THE THREE RED MEN.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½.
First night of the eminent comedian
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
in his great impersonation of
DOCTOR SAVAGE,
in his own glorious comedy of
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
MONDAY EVENING, January 7,
Brougham's uproariously laughable comedy of
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
Dr. Savage.....JOHN BROUGHAM
To conclude with the laughable comedietta of
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
CROWDED HOUSES.
THIRD WEEK OF the triumphant career of
GRIFFITH GAUNT.
MRS. JOHN DREW
AS KATE PEYTON.
MONDAY, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Augustin Daly's great drama of
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
produced with new scenery, great cast, and the specialities of
THE LANCASHIRE FAIR SCENE
AND GRAND TRIAL SCENE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
THIS EVENING
will be performed the comedy,
HUNTING A TURTLE,
THE ICE KING'S VOW,
AND LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the public of New York, Boston, and other metropolitan cities is now on exhibition for a limited period, at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 12 27 1m

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FUN AND MYSTERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SIGNOR BLITZ.
GRAND PERFORMANCES
every Afternoon and Evening during the Holidays, when will be introduced
BLITZ'S AUTOMATON BAND OF MINSTRELS,
BLITZ'S MARVELLOUS DOUBLE SPHINX,
and other Wonders and Miracles.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents 12 26 tf

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 2½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

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"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

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THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
ART ASSOCIATION.
APPOINTMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
To Represent the Interests of Subscribers in the Eastern States!!!
The Closing of the Books
Close at Hand.
THE FINAL AWARD!
21st OF JANUARY NEXT.
21st OF JANUARY NEXT.
Names of the Committee
To Superintend the Drawing!!

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Delegates to the Distribution of Premiums of the Crosby Art Association, positively to take place on the 21st of January, 1867, and will shortly proceed to Chicago, and act in conjun

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MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1867.

Mr. Stevens' Plan of Reconstruction.

As THE bill introduced by Mr. Stevens for the reconstruction of the late Rebel States promises to be the important measure of the session, it may be well worth while to devote some little attention to its provisions.

The preamble asserts that the eleven States which lately formed the Government called the "Confederate States of America" have forfeited all their rights under the Constitution, and can be reinstated in the same only through the action of Congress. This embraces essentially the ground upon which President Johnson based *his* right to reconstruct the State Governments of the South. His form of expression was that the Rebellion had "destroyed all civil government" at the South. Both Congress and the President agree, therefore, that the Rebellion necessitated the creation of *new State organizations* in the districts of country originally occupied by the loyal State Governments of the South, and subsequently usurped by the unconstitutional and revolutionary Rebel State organizations. This is a point of great importance, and is the key really to the whole struggle. It confines the question wholly to the power and right of the President, solely and on his own motion, to organize States and give them a constitutional status in the Union. It is not at all a question as to the *effect of the Rebellion* upon the State organizations of the South, for both the President and Congress agree that its effect was to *destroy* those organizations.

This effectually does away with all the metaphysical absurdities of "once a State always a State," the acts of secession having "no effect," and all that kind of talk. Both parties start out from an acknowledged fact, viz., the overthrow of all civil government—the abolition of all State organizations—by the Rebellion. The simple question remains, What department of the Government is authorized to *reconstruct* the South? Mr. Stevens' bill asserts in its preamble that the work of reconstruction belongs to Congress; and it goes on to prescribe that the eleven States lately in rebellion, except Tennessee, may form valid State Governments in a certain manner.

But here we are at the outset met with the organizations which the *President* has created in the late Rebel States. What shall be done with them? Shall they be overthrown, and no organizations at all be left, for the time being, in these States? Mr. Stevens' bill proposes no such thing. It simply recognizes the *facts* in regard to these organizations, viz., that they were illegally formed in the midst of martial law; that in many instances their constitutions were adopted under duress, and not submitted to the people for ratification; but that they are *de facto* governments, and are now to be by Congress legalized as valid for municipal purposes until they shall be duly altered.

The bill next provides for the organization of *loyal* State Governments, to take the place of these temporary municipal organizations created by the President. To this end elections are to be held in each of the ten unreconstructed States on the first Monday in May, 1867, for the choice of delegates to Constitut'onal Conventions, which are to assemble at the former capitals of the respective States on the first Monday in June, to frame Constitutions which shall be submitted to the loyal voters of the several States for their ratification or rejection. The officers for the conducting of these elections are to be appointed by a Board of three Commissioners in each State, which Board is to be appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The returns of the elections are to be made to these Commissioners, who are to grant certificates of election to the members elected. So far the bill conforms to the best precedents for the formation of State Governments in this Union, and is altogether superior to the laws prescribed by President Johnson for the construction of *his* State Governments.

The next vital point that comes up is as to *who* are to be considered "the people" in the formation of these State organizations. Here Congress proposes to adhere firmly to the principle so uniformly maintained throughout the war, and by no one more conspicuously than by President Johnson himself—that the *loyal people*, and they alone, are to be considered as the people, for the purposes of State organization. Hence the bill provides that the right of voting and holding office shall be conferred upon all male citizens over twenty-one years of age, of one year's residence in the State and ten days in the election district, the term "citizen" to cover all persons (except Indians not taxed) born in the United States or duly naturalized. All persons who were of full age on the 4th day of March, 1861, and who have held office under the Government called the "Confederate States of America," or sworn allegiance to it, are declared to have forfeited their citizenship, and to have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and shall not be entitled to vote or hold office until five years after they shall have filed their intention or desire to be reinvested with citizenship, and shall swear allegiance to the United States, and renounce all allegiance to all other governments or pretended governments; provided, however, that such of the above as are otherwise qualified shall be allowed to vote and hold office upon taking an oath that, on the 4th of March, 1864, and at all times thereafter, they were opposed to the continuance of the Rebellion and the establishment of the Confederate Government, and desired the success of the United States, and would have complied with the requirements of the proclamation of the President of the United States, issued December 8, 1863, could they have safely done so. This is quite as liberal as those who have participated in the Rebellion could expect. It enforces no pains and penalties of confiscation or the like, but simply says to those who voluntarily renounced their allegiance to the United States, and adhered throughout the war to the fortunes of the so-called Confederacy, that they cannot be restored to political power without going through a probation and formalities analagous to those required of foreigners applying for citizenship in the United States.

There only remains to be guarded the *republican character* of the Governments to be framed; and this is done by the simple and just requirement that the Constitutions to be framed shall guarantee an equality of rights, privileges, and immunities to all citizens of the State. When the Constitutions shall have been presented to Congress, and app oved by that body, the States will then be declared entitled to all the rights and subject to all the obligations of States in the Union, and shall then, and not before, be entitled to representation in Congress.

This is the simple, just, and comprehensive plan proposed by Mr. Stevens for the reconstruction of the late Rebel States. We believe it to be both right and practicable; and we hope that Congress will stand by this measure as a finality in regard to the vexed problem which now agitates the nation.

The Veto Message.

THE veto message of the President in regard to the Suffrage bill in the District of Columbia was expected, and therefore nobody is disappointed now that it makes its appearance. Its arguments are specious but utterly untenable, and are merely the old sophisms wherewith unjust power seeks to perpetuate itself. The constitutional right of Congress to regulate the matter of the suffrage in the District cannot be questioned. The only question that remains is, whether the proposed exercise of power accords with justice and moral right.

The entire argument of the President on this point is, that we must not do this act of justice to the distranchised people of the District, because those who now have the power there are opposed to it.

But this style of reasoning cannot be allowed. No man is wronged because simple justice is done to his neighbor. If the present voting population of the District, or a majority of them, are opposed to an act of simple justice, that is no reason why the people of the United States, through their Representatives, should hesitate to do it.

The truth is, the wishes of this faction of the people of the District are entitled to but very little respect. They were mainly a disloyal set during the war, and had it been left to their vote to decide, would have chosen Jeff. Davis in preference to Abraham Lincoln.

The President's opposition to the extension of the suffrage is based upon the same grounds wherewith the autocrats of the Old World oppose the extension of the suffrage there. They are good arguments for a despotic government, but they are poor ones for a republic. There is a certain risk in allowing the people to vote, but it is a risk which in republican forms of government is assumed at the outset.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Arrived, barques Gletesmund, from Hamburg; St. Andrew, from Buenos Ayres; brigs Lady Bird, from Old Harbor, Jamaica, and Minnehaha, from St. Martin. The steamship Gulf Stream, from Puerto Cabello, Laguayra, St. Thomas, etc., in latitude 28, longitude 71 deg. 40 min., fell in with the wreck of a barque of about five hundred tons, abandoned apparently for a long time. She had no name on her stern, and her after-house and cabin were painted flesh color, her window blinds green, and her tops and yards black.

The sickness which has been prevailing at St. Thomas has abated.

The United States steamer Saco arrived at Laguayra on December 23.

—The town of Hanald, Hanover, has been the scene of a serious collision between the troops of the Prussian garrison and the young men of the neighborhood. It happened to be market, and the fight commenced in the morning and continued far into the day. The arrest of seventeen persons put an end to the riot. Several persons were wounded, the soldiers having made use of their side arms.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On Wednesday Evening, Jan. 9.

Subject:—"SOMETHING TO DO."

This is an entirely New Lecture, being a discussion of the mental and moral necessity of a wider sphere of EXERTION and USEFULNESS for woman—for her own sake and that of society. A PORTRAITURE of the evils that result from the enforced and fashionable idleness of woman.

Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT streets.

Reserved seats 50 cents. Admission, 25 cents.
Proscenium boxes, hold ng eight $5
P ivate boxes in balcony, holding six, $4. [1 7 2t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

FREEDMEN.—THE GENERAL MEETings of the "WOMEN'S FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION" will be held at their rooms, No. 711 SANSOM Street, on TUESDAY (To morrow), January 8, at 11 o'clock A. M. Persons interested in the cause are invited to a tend

Mrs. AUBREY H. SMITH, President.
Mrs. RICHARD F. WHITE, Secretary. 1t

PROFESSOR BLOT'S LECTURES.—Two more lectures will be delivered this week, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY in the Assembly Building, at 11 o clock A. M. 1 7 mth2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B —I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmwsm

HON. J. R. G. PITKIN, OF NEW ORLEANS, will deliver the Third Lecture of the Course, under the auspices of the SOCIAL, CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, on THURSDAY EVENING, January 10, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street, above Twelfth. Subject—"The Modern Puritan."

The BLACK SWAN will furnish selections. Single Admission, 35 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.

Tickets may be had at T. B. Pugh's Bookstore, No. 607 CHESNUT Street; Methodist Book Depository, Arch street, above Tenth; and at the Hall.

Season Tickets (for the Course (Eight Lectures), $2.

WILLIAM STILL, Chairman,
No. 1216 WASHINGTON Avenue (Postal Office).
J. C. WHITE, Jr.
FOURTH Street, below Willow.
J. H. WILKINSON
GUILIELMA Street.
1 7 4t Committee of Arrangements.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
By PHILADELPHIA AMATEURS,
In aid of
BETHANY CHURCH BUILDING FUND,
AT
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
TUESDAY EVENING, January 8, 1867.
Tickets, 50 Cents.
For sale at TRUMPLER'S, Southeast Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1 5 3t5

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election held for officers to serve for the ensuing year. JAMES J. BARCLAY,
1 6 fmw6t Secretary.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—
Life Membership.....$25 00
Annual Membership..... 2 00
Initiance Fee..... 1 00
Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary,
12 12 wfm 22t No. 739 MARKET Street.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1866
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
12 11 26t W RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, December 26 1866.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 26 1t5 J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1866.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY EVENING January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.
1 10 mw13t P. LAVAN, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No 247 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared in the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the first instant to the holders hereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.
The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped
12 14 25t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 21 1866
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, and an Election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 14th day of January 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
12 24mw 11 14 J. MORRELL, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 29 1866
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office, No 2502 GALLOWHILL Street on MONDAY, January 14th, 1867 at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and Five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place, and on the same day, between the hours of 2 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. EDWARD H. FLOOD.
12 29 1 2 4 7 9 11 12 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this company, and who have not yet paid the THIRD Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Third Instalment has been called in and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 12th day of January next 1867.
By Resolution of the Board of Directors.
12 28 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 4t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND GRAY'S FERRY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.
The Stockholders' Annual Meeting and election for President, Directors, and Treasurer of the Company, will be held at this Office on TUESDAY, January 15, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES McFADDEN, Jr.,
12 31 mwf7t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND DARBY RAILROAD COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and election for officers for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 14, 1867 at 4 P. M. D. H. FLICKWIR
12 31 mw17t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SCHULKILL RIVER PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 3 P. M. A. W. ADDLEMAN,
12 31mw7t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.
1 4 6t* SILAS YERKES Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes payable on or after the 14th instant.
E. A. LESLEY,
1 4 9t Treasurer.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 26th instant.
12 22 20t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at their Office, No 226 WALNUT Street (Room No 3), on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 26th instant.
12 22 13t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE.—PERSONS WISHING to ADVERTISE on the tops of the Cars on the MARKET STREET LINE should apply to
CLARKSON & WHITE,
No. 200 MARKET Street.
15 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY one year since erected and now own two school houses in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. These houses have been so divided as to give two comfortable rooms in each, capable of accommodating, in the four rooms thus obtained, four hundred children. The schools are under the charge of five estimable ladies, all, with a single exception, from the state of Pennsylvania.

During the past year the Commission has had five hundred children under its care in Atlanta, one hundred being taught in a building rented for the purpose. This school it is proposed to abandon, and thus lighten the expense.

Four hundred children can be educated an entire year for the small sum of three thousand dollars, or seven dollars and fifty cents each. One thousand dollars have been subscribed by ten gentlemen in Philadelphia. Two thousand dollars are yet needed. Should this amount not be contributed the present month, the buildings and their furniture will have to be sold, and the poor children scattered over the city, with none to care for either body or soul. When we reflect that some of these little ones are the orphan children of men who fought and died in the Union army, and that this is the only means presented of showing our appreciation of their fathers' services, we think it ought not to be disregarded. The children have learned to love the Commission, and to pray for those who give it their support.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey are the only States, so far as we are informed, that have an organization for the purpose named thus evincing a disposition to aid the South in elevating the poor white population to their rightful position. Should we succeed in prosecuting our labors another year, we can then retire under the confident assurance that the work will be carried forward by the city or State authorities.

The city of Athens have written us that they will assume the education of the poor of their town from the present time, and we expect similar good news from Macon.

They write us from Athens, "the school here under your patronage has done real service, and been a blessing to many, meeting a want and filling a vacuum made by levying no tax in 1865."

Atlanta is destined to be one of the most flourishing cities of the South. There is now an has been ever since the war closed, more enterprise in recovering from their great loss by fire, and in the establishing of trade than in any other part of that country. The inhabitants have been quiet and orderly; no acts of violence occurring but such as are incident to all cities. The military and civil authorities have moved along in perfect unanimity. Shall Pennsylvania and New Jersey, by the additional gift of three thousand dollars, complete the good work they have undertaken, and thus raise at Atlanta is rising, Phœnix-like, from the ashes, with increased strength and beauty?

Abraham Lincoln held in grateful remembrance to the last hour of life the memory of the men who taught him the one only year he had the privilege of attending school. Will not the hundreds of little ones who have been clothed partially fed, and instructed mentally and morally by the kind people of two Northern States, rise up and call them blessed?

The Commission must decide the question soon as to the continuance of the work.

Let all remember that Seven dollars and fifty cents will educate a child for an entire year. It is hoped a large number of persons will be found ready to undertake to keep at least one child in these schools.

Contributions can be sent to
SAMUEL V. MERRICK, President, Merrick Street.
WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer, No. 1022 Market street.
JOSEPH PARKER, Secretary, Tract House, No. 1210 Chesnut Street. 1 4 4t

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA.

The University of Pennsylvania having kindly granted to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia the use of its hall on every MONDAY EVENING during January and February, 1867, the Committee of the Academy is pleased to announce that the following named gentlemen have generously volunteered to deliver a series of Lectures on those evenings, at 8 o'clock, in the annexed order:—

JANUARY 7.
Rev. GEORGE D BOARDMAN D. D.,
On Archetypes.
JANUARY 14.
HARPER MONTGOMERY, M. D.,
On the Universality of Life.
JANUARY 21.
J. AITKEN MEIGS, M. D.,
On the Antiquity of Man.
JANUARY 28.
Rev. E. S. BEADLE, D. D.,
On Mollusca.
FEBRUARY 4.
JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D.,
On Extinct Mammals of North America.
FEBRUARY 11.
ROBERT E. RODGERS, M. D.,
On the Chemistry and Mechanics of Man.
FEBRUARY 18.
ROBERT E. RODGERS, M. D.,
On the same subject.
FEBRUARY 25.
Professor T. C. PORTER D. D.,
On Man and the Animal.
JOSEPH JEANES,
GEORGE W. TAYLOR,
WM. W. RUSCHENBERGER,
F. V. HAYDEN,
Committee.

Gentlemen's Tickets for the series.....$5
Ladies' Tickets..... 3
To be obtained from the Janitor at the Hall of the Academy, and at Hassard's Drug Store, N. W. corner of Chesnut and Twelfth streets; at Ashmead's Book Store, No 724 Chesnut street, and at Edward Parrish's Drug Store, S. W. corner of Eighth and Arch streets.
A limited number of tickets for a single lecture may be obtained from the Janitor, at the Hall of the University, on the evening of the lecture. [1 5 3t
Gentlemen's Tickets.....75 cents.
Ladies' Tickets.....50 "

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the NORTH FORK OF HUGHES RIVER COAL AND MINING COMPANY will be held at No. 602 ARCH Street Second Floor, Philadelphia on THURSDAY, January 17 1867 at 3½ P. M.
1 7 mw13t* E. WARD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the ROSE FARM OIL COMPANY will be held at No 52 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, January 15, 1867 at 4 P. M.
1 5 2t* WILLIAM O'LOYD Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS.—
DEPARTMENT OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1867.
All Taxes remaining unpaid subsequent to the 15th instant, will be placed in the hands of Delinquent Tax Collectors, upon which the penalty and costs will be added. CHARLES O'NEILL,
1 5 3t Receiver of Taxes.

AMONG THE MANY RESTORATIVES which nature has supplied to relieve the afflictions of humanity, there is no more favorite one for a certain class of diseases than the "medicinal gum" of the Wild Cherry tree; but however valuable it is, its power to heal to soothe, to relieve, and to cure is enhanced tenfold by scientific and judicious combination with other ingredients, in themselves of equal worth. This happy mingling exists to a remarkable degree in

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

whose value in curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Pulmonary Affections, and Incipient Consumption is inestimable.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

From Benjamin Wheeler, Esq., Depot Master at South Royalston, Mass.

"In the spring of 1856 I was most severely afflicted with a hard, dry cough, with its usual accompaniments of night sweats, completely prostrating my nervous system, and producing such a debilitated state of health that, after trying medical aid to no purpose, I had given up all hopes of ever recovering, as had also my friends. At this stage of matters I was prevailed upon, through the influence of a neighbor, to try Wistar's balsam of Wild Cherry, and, before using two bottles, the effect was almost magical. My cough entirely left me, the night sweats deserted me, hope once more elated my depressed spirits, and soon I had attained my wonted strength and vigor. Thus has this Balsam, as has often been remarked by persons conversant with the above facts, literally snatched me from the yawning grave. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, No. 18 TREMONT St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

The best known remedy for
SCROFULA
in all its manifold forms, including Ulcers, Cancers, Syphilis, Salt Rheum, etc., etc., is Dr. ANDERS' IODINE WATER, a pure solution of Iodine without a solvent, discovered after many years of scientific research and experiment. For eradicating humors from the system it has no equal.

Circulars sent free.
Sold by Druggists generally. J. P. DINSMORE,
1 7 4 8 9t No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,
FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors.
T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
10 15 mw13m4p No. 100 LIBERTY Street, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO.

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3m

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collection made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission 12 24 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES

CONVERTED INTO

5-20s of 1865, January and July,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2 3m[p] No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,

Capital $300,000, Full Paid,

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

NEW BANKING HOUSE,

Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.

A. BOYD President
JOHN W. GILLINGHAM, Cashier. 117

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
7th So. 3d St., Philada. | *3 Nassau St., New York.*
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.

JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST
7-30s
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES,
And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. [12 26 3m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 3m

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 3t

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
JANUARY COUPONS, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS,
9 6 tf[p] No. 110 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.

WE CONTINUE TO CONVERT ALL ISSUES
OF
SEVEN-THIRTIES
INTO FIVE-TWENTIES,
And at this time holders of 7-30s can make the exchange at a Profit by taking the January and July issue of 5-30s.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No 114 South THIRD St.
1 5 12t4p

7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
Without Charge, and Market Difference in Price Allowed.
5-20s Delivered at Once.
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BACON & WARDER
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 218½ WALNUT STREET.
STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.
TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
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AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.
SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS, SLEIGH ROBES ETC
On Wednesday Morning,
9th inst., at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be offered at public sale a splendid assortment of ladies' and misses' furs in sets comprising Hudson Bay and mink sable royal ermine, Siberian squirrel Cainchilla capes, berthas, muffs, cuffs, etc etc
Also, ladies' and gents' mufflers, caps, gauntlets, etc.
SLEIGH ROBES,
White wolf, bear, coon, astrachan lamb, buffalo, and other robes.
Open for examination on Tuesday. 1 7 2t

MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings
9th and 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street a collection of about 150 modern oil paintings, of pleasing subjects, all elegantly framed in gold-leaf frames. 1 7 4t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK
AUCTIONEERS,
818 No. 240 MARKET Street.

W. H. SHOW 11TH & GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension so that the greatest possible decree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

EVENING SILKS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Opened This Day
A GREAT VARIETY
OF
EVENING SILKS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [1t

USE THE
"BRONCHOIDS"
For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Etc. Etc.
ALLEN'S "BRONCHOIDS,"
Also invaluable for Clearing and Strengthening the Voice
ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.
None genuine without the written signature of
JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr.,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 1 7 mth&s1t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—A CURIOUS CASE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officers Ewen, Githens, and Young were patrolling their respective beats, they heard the cry of murder from the vicinity of Seventh and South streets. They immediately rushed to the spot from whence the cries proceeded, and saw two men running away as fast as they could. The officers immediately gave chase, and after running a short distance overhauled them, but not before several charges had been fired at them with revolvers by the officers to bring them to.

They proved to be two negroes, named John Costy and Joseph Watson. The former had on his person when arrested a silver watch with a gold chain, and two plugs of navy tobacco, all of which had undoubtedly been stolen. Watson did not have anything upon his person that would implicate him.

About an hour later, the same officers heard the cry of "Murder!" again, from the same locality, and rushing up, found a man lying upon the ground, where he had been knocked down and robbed of his coat, hat, and $8 in money. They also saw two men who were running away, and making chase after them, caught and took them into custody. They gave the names of Patrick Hogan and Charles Andrews. The whole four of the prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Swift, and the man who had been knocked down and robbed identified Andrews as one of his assailants. All were committed for a further hearing.

PETTY POLICE CASES.—Edward F. Mansfield was arrested last Saturday afternoon, on a charge of being concerned in the larceny of rope and clothing from the schooner Waverley, some few days since. He was arrested at Willow street and Delaware avenue, on a warrant from Alderman Williams, and after a hearing before that gentleman, was committed in default of $500 bail to answer.

Pat Morgan, who keeps a junk shop at No. 5 Callowhill street, was arrested on Saturday evening, on a charge of receiving stolen iron from boys who had taken it from places in the vicinity. He was held in $1000 bail to answer by Alderman Toland.

Robert Munroe was arrested at Sixteenth and South streets, last Saturday, on a charge of appropriating some mineral water for his own use. He had taken it from a wagon in the street, but was observed and arrested, and taken before Alderman Patchel, by whom he was committed to answer the charge of larceny.

FIGHT IN A BAR-ROOM.—Jonathan Baily having hoisted in a full cargo of the ardent, went into a saloon at the corner of Main and Green streets, in Frankfort, yesterday afternoon, and raised a considerable disturbance. He smashed the glassware and furniture in a reckless manner, and whilst doing so injured himself severely. He struck his hand against some broken glass, and cut it in such a manner that a doctor had to be summoned to sew it up, to prevent death from loss of blood. Mr. Thomas Halroyd, who keeps the saloon, had Baily arrested, and, after a hearing before Alderman Holmes, he was fined for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and was held in $500 bail to keep the peace.

A DISHONEST MENDICANT.—A beggar answering to the name of Mary Gallagher was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of larceny. It appears that Mary had been going around from door to door begging, and in the course of her travels stopped at the house of Mr. Lancaster, on Main street, below Chelton avenue, and begged for something to eat. Whilst the servant was away to get something for her, she took advantage of her opportunity to pick up some "unconsidered trifles" in the shape of a bundle of clothing. She was arrested soon after and taken before Alderman Good, by whom she was held in $500 bail to answer at Court.

ASSAULTING A PUBLICAN.—Last Saturday evening John Maher went into a saloon kept by Mr. Lukens, in Shear's lane, near Ridge avenue, and after acting in a very noisy and disorderly manner, made an assault and battery upon Mr. Lukens' wife. He was arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Ramsdell, who committed him to answer the charge of assault and battery. Although it has been but a short time since Maher has got out of prison, yet he has been up within a few days upon a charge of larceny, of which, however, he was acquitted.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.—"Something to Do" is the title of a new lecture by our distinguished townswoman, Miss Anna E. Dickinson.

It is said to be one of her happiest efforts; abounding in home thrusts, practical hints, and most "palpable hits." It is a discussion of the mental and moral necessity of a wider sphere of exertion and usefulness for woman—for her own sake and that of society—a portraiture of the evils resulting from the enforced and fashionable idleness of woman.

OPPOSED TO A CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.—This morning a meeting of the merchants of the Corn Exchange Association, was held at the room, S. W. corner of Second and Gold streets, Charles Cummings, Esq., presided.

Mr. George L. Buzby submitted a preamble and resolution protesting against any further contraction of the currency under the plan adopted by Mr. McCulloch.

After a forcible address by Mr. Buzby, the preamble and resolutions were adopted, with but few dissenting voices.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE CASE.—Charles McCabe was arrested at a late hour on Saturday night, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. He keeps a place in Middle alley, between Sixth and Seventh and Spruce and Pine streets, which is a notorious resort of bummers and bad characters of all kinds, ages, and conditions, but chiefly of the colored persuasion. When he was arrested the inmates of his crib were engaged in a free fight, and cries of murder, etc., were heard. He was held in $500 bail by Alderman Butler to answer at Court.

A DANGEROUS FELLOW.—Yesterday, about half-past 11 o'clock, James Mulligan went into Mr. Birkmeyer's drinking-saloon, at the corner of Ridge avenue and James street, Falls of Schuylkill, and got into a tall row. Not content with making a smash-up of furniture and glassware, he threatened to kill the proprietor. The latter, not liking such little pleasantries, had him arrested and taken before Alderman Ramsdell, on a charge of malicious mischief and threatening to kill. He was held in $800 bail to answer.

BUSINESS AT THE CENTRAL STATION FOR 1866.—In his yearly report of cases heard at the Central Station during the past year, Alderman Beitler returns a total of 2063 cases. Of these there were 179 convictions at court. The total length of imprisonment will amount to 279 years, or nearly 19 months for each case. The terms of imprisonment will vary from ten days to ten years.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.—The Board of Controllers of the Public Schools met in their rooms in the Athenium Building at 10 o'clock this morning, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President, Edward Shippen; Secretary, H. W. Hallwell; Assistant Secretary, James Dick; Clerk, George E. Prentice; Messenger, William S. Buff.

No other business was transacted.

OVERHAULED.—Yesterday a man named Ananias Davis was overhauled at the Kaighn's Point Ferry, Camden, with a wheelbarrow, a force-pump, a skillett, and some horseshoes. He says a man told him to mind them, and he would give him twenty cents. Officer Lomacks not liking his looks, took him in custody. The goods can be seen at the Mayor's Office.

BEECHER ON "UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE," at the Academy of Music, on Thursday night, will meet with a grand reception, judging from the universal interest manifested, and the rush for tickets at Trumpler's this morning. No doubt it will be one of the best efforts of this eloquent orator.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—The election of directors of various Insurance Companies of the city resulted as follows:—

Annuarie Insurance Company.—William Esher, D. Luther, John R. Blakiston, William J. Dean, Peter Seiger, Lewis Audenried, John Ketcham, Davis Pearson, J. E. Baum, J. B. Heyl.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Trustees for three years elected to-day:—John G. Brenner, Benjamin Coates, Richard S. Newbold, James B. McFarland, William P. Hacker, Joseph H. Trotter, William H. Kern, James Euston, Edward M. Needles.

Trustees holding over:—Samuel C. Huey, Theophilus Paulding, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry C. Townsend, Thomas W. Davis, Joseph M. P. Price, Samuel A. Bispham, Elliston Perot, Rodolphus Kent, Ellis S. Archer, New York; Samuel J. Christian, James O. Pease, Warner M. Basin, Pierre V. Dufion, New York; Samuel Williams, Frederick A. Hoyt, C. J. Hillman.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company.—President, George Erety; Vice-President, John F. Belsterling; Secretary and Treasurer, Philip B. Coleman; Directors—George Erety, John F. Belsterling, August C. Miller, Frederick Staake, William McDaniel, Henry Troemar, Jacob Schandlein, Jonas Bowman, Christopher H. Miller, Frederick Dall, Samuel Miller, Edward P. Moyer, Frederick Ladner, Israel Peterson.

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF LAWRENCE L. LOGAN.—The following verdict was rendered this morning in the case of L. L. Logan, the man who was found dead December 31:—That the said L. L. Logan came to his death from blows on the head, inflicted by some person or persons unknown to the jury, on the morning of December 31, 1866, in Congress street, near Front, from the effects of which he died at the Pennsylvania Hospital, January 1, 1867.

Mr. Newell, who was arrested on suspicion, was discharged, there being no evidence whatever to criminate him.

ST. MICHAEL'S FAIR.—A very handsome arm-chair, designed for a President's chair, will be voted for this week, each vote twenty-five cents. All societies and companies wishing an elegant chair should not neglect this opportunity. The Fair is one of the best ever given by the ladies of this Church, Second street, above Master, and all who have not yet attended it should go at once, as this is the last week.

A WATCH CASE.—William Harris was before Alderman Beitler this morning on the charge of stealing a watch. The watch was valued at $250. Harris was held in $1000 bail for his appearance at Court.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.—

Having purchased recently many lots of choice goods at much less than cost, from which we have fully replenished our stock, and having reduced all old goods to proportionate prices we offer *by far* the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which we are determined to close out, and are selling rapidly at, in many cases, but half the prices at which the same goods were sold last year, we in all cases guaranteeing the prices to be lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money will be refunded.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

THE YACHTERS COMING HOME.—By a private telegram we learn that some of the yachtsmen are on their way home, disgusted, it is supposed, at the *eclat* accorded to Mr. Bennett, probably on account of his appearing on all public occasions dressed in the clothes he purchased at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental in, this city. This is important, if true.

GEO STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—We are not in the habit of "puffing" patent medicines, but we cheerfully add our testimony to that of many others in favor of this medicine. The Pain Killer is invaluable for the diseases for which it is recommended. Try a bottle of it, and see if we do not state correctly.—*Roman Citizen.*

A GREAT PUBLIC WANT is supplied by HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS. They are Medicines that father, mother, nurse, or invalid can always have at hand, and apply without danger or delay, and with prompt benefit and relief. Try them See advertisement. Address, Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.—When the blood is well supplied with its iron element, we feel vigorous and full of animation. It is an insufficiency of this vital element that makes us feel weak and low-spirited; all such, by taking the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron), can supply the deficiency, and will be wonderfully invigorated.

ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections, G. W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal), Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. No. 923 Chesnut street.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A SURE remedy for Chills and Fever, Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

FRENCH COCOANUT CAKE, original with Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

A GOLD COUPON, Due January 1st, Wanted by DREXEL & CO., No. 34 S. Third Street.

A CARD.

BELIEVING THAT THE CUT, QUALITY, AND PRICE OF CLOTHING ARE MATTERS NOT UNWORTHY THE SCRUTINY AND CONSIDERATION OF PRUDENT MEN, WE INVITE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR SUPERB STOCK OF WINTER READY-MADE CLOTHING, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS, BUSINESS, AND STREET SUITS. PRICES ALL REDUCED SINCE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HANDLE—BENDER.—On the 12th of October, 1866, by the Rev. R. C. Evans, at his residence, No. 1710 N. Eleventh street, Mr. JOHN HANDLE to Miss WILHELMINA BENDER, both of this city.

HARLAN—ALEXANDER.—On the 27th of December, by Rev. Darius Smith, GEORGE W. HARLAN, of Chester county, to LIZZIE ALEXANDER, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CLAGHORN.—On Sunday afternoon, January 6, EDWARD H. CLAGHORN, son of John W. Claghorn.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1019 Arch street, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

HANNUM.—On the 6th instant, SAMUEL P. HANNUM, of Concord, Delaware county, Pa., in the 46th year of his age.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—M. SHOEMAKER & COMPANY, Nos. 4 and 6 N. EIGHTH STREET, are closing out their entire stock previous to removal to their new store, No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues of veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain, it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 20, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised emedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs,* and *juniper berries,* it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought the improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure; knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR SIX MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware house, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

FOURTH EDITION

THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL

The Senate Has Passed it Over the Veto.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The Senate has just passed the bill granting the right of suffrage to the colored people of the District of Columbia, over the veto of the President, and has sent the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

There is no doubt of its passage in the lower House, of course.

Potomac Gold Company.

A company of Philadelphians, with William Wallace, Joseph J. Lingle, and Clement C. Idler, of Philadelphia, as directors, have purchased a tract of land for gold mining at Great Falls, on the Potomac, with a capital of $500,000.

Illicit Distilleries.

On Saturday Collector Clephane, of this District, made a descent upon two illicit distilleries in Georgetown, D. C. An illicit still was detected in Washington last week, and there seems to be an extensive organization throughout the country to violate the liquor revenue laws.

The Impeachment.

In the House, Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, charged Andrew Johnson with high crimes and misdemeanors, preferring the articles, and directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the matter, with power to send for persons and papers.

The House has referred Mr. Ashley's impeachment resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Spaulding moved to lay Mr. Ashley's resolution on the table. Negatived. Yeas, 39; nays, 106.

Funeral of Senator Wilson's Son.

Senator Wilson left for Natick, Massachusetts, this morning, with the remains of his son.

The Veto.

There is a disposition on the part of a majority of Congress to pass the District Suffrage bill over the President's veto without debate in both Houses to-day, but it is probable that some of the Democratic Senators will claim to be heard in support of the veto.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Mr. Poland (Vt.) presented several petitions for an increase of pay to army officers. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) presented a petition for the passage of the tariff bill that passed the House last session.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented a similar petition, and both were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Morgan presented a petition against the curtailment of the national currency. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) presented a petition for an increased duty on foreign wines. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) presented a similar petition, which was similarly referred.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) reported from the Printing Committee a resolution for the printing of 1000 copies of the Navy Register for 1866. Adopted.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.), from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the House resolution authorizing the Adjutant-General of West Virginia to send through the mails, free of postage, the medals voted by the Legislature of that State to disabled soldiers and their families. Passed, and goes to the President.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) called up the following:—

Be it enacted, etc., that the final report of the Commissioners provided for in the second section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes," approved July 28, 1866, shall be made through the Secretary of War to Congress, and no money shall be paid from the Treasury, or from any fund therein, upon the same, or otherwise to any claimant under the provisions of section 25th of the act approved February 20, 1864, entitled an act to amend an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, until such report shall be approved or confirmed by Congress.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) said that two or three hundred thousand dollars of the awards under the original bill had been made. It would be a great inconvenience to the loyal people of Maryland, who were entitled to representation under it.

Mr. Fessenden said this bill did not interfere with the payment under the act referred to. It simply required that the report shall be made to Congress instead of to the President or Secretary of War.

The bill was read three times and passed, and goes to the House.

Mr. Cattell (N. J.) introduced a joint resolution instructing the Commissioner of Agriculture to collect and prepare specimens of the cereal productions of the several States of the Union for the Paris Exhibition, and forward them through the Government Agent for that purpose.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) suggested that some limit to the expense incurred be stated in the resolution.

Mr. Cattell said the expense would be very trifling, as the samples would be presented gratuitously. The only cost incurred would be their trasportation.

The resolution was passed, and goes to the House.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back the report of the Secretary of War, communicating, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate, information touching the probable cost of constructing a railroad on the route mentioned in the charter of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, with a recommendation that the report and accompanying papers be printed.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting passenger vessels from being sent to sea after they have been in use a certain number of years.

At the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds, an amendment empowering the Committee to send for persons and papers was adopted, and the resolution was agreed to.

At 12 55 P. M. a message was received from the President, returning the District Suffrage bill, with the President's objections.

The Senate took up a bill providing for the appointing of pension agents by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, instead of, as at present, by the Secretary of the Interior.

Pending the consideration of this bill, the morning hour expired, and the veto message was read by the Secretary of the Senate, John W. Forney.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker proceeded, immediately after the Journal was read, to call the States for bills and joint resolutions. Under the call, bills were introduced, read twice, and referred, as follows:—

By Mr. Miller (Pa.) establishing post routes in Pennsylvania. Referred to Post Office Committee.

By Mr. Rice (Me.) to establish a Territorial Government in the Indian Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. Rice (Me.), to divide the Western District of Arkansas into two Judicial Districts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Blaine (Me.), establishing the rank of storekeepers in the medical department. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Mercur (Penn.), to grant relief to honorably discharged soldiers who have lost their discharges. Referred to the same Committee.

By Mr. Wilkes (Ohio), to repeal the act retroceding the county of Alexandria to the State of Virginia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Defrees (Ind.), changing the right of dower in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committe.

By Mr. Stokes (Tenn.), for the relief of the widows and heirs of those massacred or captured at Fort Pillow. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Kuykendall (Ill.), to provide a true national currency, and to provide for the collection and distribution of the revenue and liquidation of the national debt. Referred to the Committee on Banking and currency.

Snow at Halifax.

HALIFAX, January 7.—A heavy northeast gale, accompanied by snow, prevailed during yesterday and last night. About nine inches of snow fell, which, owing to the high wind, drifted badly.

Cotton Supply.

CINCINNATI, January 7.—The supply of cotton to be shipped from the Trinity river this season is estimated at 12,000 bales.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, January 7.—The schooner Decatur came in contact below this port with the schooner S. Watson, and lost her mainsail, split her foresail, and had her side stove in.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 7.—The Flour Market is quiet and unchanged. The Wheat receipts are small; sales of Pennsylvania red at $1 90. Corn has advanced; sales of white at $1 03@1 07; yellow, $1 02@1 04. Oats dull and nominal at 58c. Clover-seed quiet at $8 25. Whisky dull; last sale of rye at $2 30. Provisions inactive. Mess Pork, $21 50. Coffee firm. Sugar is firmer.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Strong, Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—Opinions were delivered in the following cases:—Funk vs. Baldeman and others, and Baldeman and others vs Funk. Appeal from decree of Common Pleas of Venango county. Opinion by Woodward, C. J. Two bills in equity. Decree reversed, and the decree of April 28, 1864, confirmed, and cross bill dismissed.

Montgomery vs. Dalzell Petroleum Co. Appeal from the Common Pleas of Venango county. Appeal dismissed at cost of appellant. Opinion by Woodward, C. J.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company vs. George W. Evans. Judgment reversed, and a *venire facias de novo* awarded.

John C. Lukehart vs. David Byerly. Error to Common Pleas of Armstrong county. Judgment reversed.

Cambria Iron Company vs. Mary Margaret Te at. Error to Common Pleas of Indiana county. Judgment affirmed. Agnew dissents.

Davis' appeal from Orphans' Court of Cambria county. Decree affirmed.

County of Allegheny vs. McClung. Judgment affirmed.

Citizens' Insurance Company vs. McLaughlin. Error to District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Reiffner vs. Bowman. Error to Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Judgment affirmed.

David Garrett vs. Mary Boyd. Error to Common Pleas of Clarion county. Judgment affirmed.

Keeler vs. Taylor. Error to District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Kelley vs. Tibbals. Error to Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

Peter's Creek Oil Company vs. William B. Ross. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Corbett vs. Lewis & Neilson. Error to District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Kreutz vs. McKnight. Error to District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Porter's Executors vs. Porter. Appeal from Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

All of the above opinions were delivered by Chief Justice Woodward.

The following were delivered by Judge Thompson:—

Burford vs. McCue. Error to Common Pleas of Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed.

The Borough of Greensburg vs. Statira Young. Judgment reversed.

Ida, maker & Daniels. Appeal from Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Judgment reversed.

Rankin vs Graham et al. Appeal from Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Judgment affirmed.

Miller vs. Cochran. Appeal from Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Holmes' Appeal from Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed.

Schmertz & Blakely vs. Dyer. Appeal from Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

The following were delivered by Judge Strong:—

Henderson vs. Tobe. Error to Common Pleas of Mercer county. Judgment affirmed.

Maple vs. Kussart. Appeal from Court of Common Pleas of Greene county. Judgment affirmed.

Kelly vs. Crean. Appeal from Common Pleas of Mercer county. Judgment affirmed.

Lyon vs. Gormley. Appeal from Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed.

Commonwealth to use vs Rogers. Appeal from Common Pleas of Fayette county. Judgment reversed.

Armstrong vs. Caldwell. Appeal from Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Judgment reversed.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Allen. Appeal from Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

Fitzgerald vs. Stewart. Appeal from Common Pleas of Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed.

The following opinions were delivered by Judge Read:—

Barzella Stephens and C. P. Morris vs. R. W. Downey. Error to Common Pleas of Greene county. Judgment affirmed.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—Prison cases are still before this Court.

In the cases of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Deckert and Joseph Shuster, charged, the one (Deckert) with assault and battery upon Shuster, and the other (Shuster) with assault and battery upon Elizabeth Deckert, and malicious mayhem, before reported, the jury this morning returned a verdict of guilty as to Deckert, and guilty of assault and battery only as to Shuster, with an earnest recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

PLEA OF GUILTY.

Hamilton Budd plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of silver table ware valued at $25, the property of Harrison Robinson. The articles were stolen from a barrel, directed to Chicago, in front of a store on Ninth street. When Budd was arrested the stolen goods were recovered and identified.

THE FAITHFUL REWARDED.

Elizabeth Barns was charged with assault and battery upon Catherine Steiner. The charge was preferred against her some time ago, and she has been in strict attendance at Court all the time, anxious to be proven innocent of the disgraceful charge.

The prosecutrix has put the defendant to the inconvenience of leaving her home and attending Court day after day, and has not herself thought proper to appear once. This state of affairs becoming known to the District Attorney, in order to reward Mrs. Barns for her faithfulness, and to punish the prosecutrix for her neglect, submitted the bill without evidence, had a verdict of not guilty, and sent the lady home.

A SUBPŒNA MALTREATED.

Chambers Vance, a crippled cobbler, had a case, and to do the case justice, must needs have witnesses. Acting under this conviction, he procured a subpœna, and proceeded to serve it upon an unamiable neighbor, who glories in the name of Michael Malone. He knocked at Malone's door, and receiving no notice from the inmates, presumed to "raise the latch and walk in." He was ushered into the hall and up the stairs by his most polished urbane nose alone.

Upon making known his business, Malone, who is a baker, became almost frantic, and, giving vent to his emotions, he kicked the astonished coobler and his subpœna down a long flight of stairs. He no doubt repented this, and most certainly will repent it, for he was convicted of the charge of assault and battery.

A BAR-ROOM ROW.

Martin Wetzel was charged with assault and battery upon Jacob Brumback, and Jacob Brumback and son were charged with assault and battery upon Martin Wetzel. Wetzel and a brother went into Brumback's beer saloon, North Fourth street, one night, about 10 o'clock, and becoming excited over politics, the "lie" was passed. Brumbick ordered Wetzel out, and a fight ensued, in which Wetzel says his skull was broken by a blow from young Brumback, and Brumback was bruised generally, his two eyes being knocked into one, and which ended in the arrest of all parties. On trial.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Margaret Wood vs. Samuel McKean. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $1740 40.

John Marston, administrator to the estate of James Kelly, deceased, vs. Patrick O'Keefe. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $172.

John Menagh vs. R. H. Derrickson. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Plaintiff alleged that he sold defendant a certain number of bed nets at $1 20 each, while defendant said they were sold at only 90 cents. Jury out.

John Laurens vs. John Cullens. An action on a book account. Verdict, by consent, for plaintiff, $145.

A Shah in a Libel Suit.—It is reported in Paris that the Shah of Persia is about to follow the example of the King of Prussia in bringing an action for libel against a French writer. The writer in question is M. de Gobineau, late *Charge d'Affaires* at Teheran, and the libel complained of occurs in a book he has lately published, entitled "Les Religions et les Philosophies de l'Asie Centrale."

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Car Load of Emigrants Precipitated Over an Embankment—Full Particulars of the Catastrophe.

Yesterday morning, about half-past 1 o'clock, a serious accident occurred to the night express passenger train, coming west on the Terre Haute Railroad. The scene of the catastrophe was about a mile east of Paris. The train, which consisted of six cars, four being passenger coaches, was thrown from the track by the breaking of a rail.

The engine and express car passed over in safety. The baggage car was partially removed from the rails; the next car, crowded with emigrants, mostly Germans, was thrown from the rails, and fell down an embankment of nearly thirty feet high, turning over as it fell, and was thoroughly wrecked, the shock starting off the roof, which remained on the side of the embankment, while the body of the car crushed on the level ground below, and was splintered and broken open on every side, one of the trucks resting in the middle of the car.

Fortunately, at the time the accident occurred, the train had only partially emerged from the cut, and hence the three other passenger cars were not thrown down the embankment. All, however, were dragged from the tracs and thrown up against the bank of the cut, the right-hand wheels being elevated in the air. The car next that which rolled down the embankment was dragged to the mouth of the cut, and only escaped a similar fate by the strength of the coupling and the fact that the rear trucks were deeply imbedded in the earth, the far end of the car resting against the bank; it was a good deal shaken and broken from the trucks, but not otherwise damaged. The other two coaches, the ladies' car, and the sleeping car, were thrown as above stated in a slanting position against the bank, and although considerably shaken, were not seriously injured.

The night was bitterly cold, but the severity of the weather was overlooked in the general anxiety to rescue the unfortunates, whose imploring cries were heard ceaselessly. The officers of the train went to work with a will, and, aided by many of the passengers, soon succeeded in extricating the wounded emigrants. The embankment ran over a small stone culvert, across the mouth of which the car lay sideways, and the roof being completely torn off, there was no difficulty in obtaining access to the interior of the car.

The wounded, however, were buried in among broken timbers, and it took some time before they were all taken out. When looking at the thoroughly shattered remains of the car, it would seem impossible that any of the passengers therein could escape alive; but marvellously enough, only one person was found to be killed—a woman whose baby was found in the culvert, her skull being crushed in so as to cause death almost instantly.

So far as we could ascertain, about twenty wounded persons were taken out, several of them it is feared fatally injured, but the majority not dangerously hurt. As the work of removing the wounded was going on, the scene was of a nature to impress itself vividly on the memory. The cries of mutilated men and women, the glancing of lights, the hurrying to and fro of passengers, and the wrecked train dimly seen in the faint starlight, formed a spectacle that few of those who witnessed it will ever forget.

As fast as the wounded were taken out they were conveyed on board the baggage car and carried to Paris Station, about a mile west of the spot, and from thence removed to the Paris Hotel, where medical assistance was procured and all suitable accommodation offered. The passengers also congregated at the hotel until about ten o'clock, when the Matoon accommodation train arrived, whose passengers being transferred to a train which came up from Terre Haute, took them on to St. Louis, where they arrived without further accident, about half-past eight o'clock yesterday evening.

The accident, the *Republican* says, was caused by a broken rail.

The wounded will be kept at Paris and properly attended to, the railroad company supplying all their necessities.—*St. Louis Republican, 4th inst.*

GALVANIZED IRON SCUTTLES, though costing more at first, will be found, from their great durability, to be far cheaper than those of plain iron. Several sizes and kinds and other seasonable hardware for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PRINTED RECEIPTS FOR MAKING THE Wisconsin Cakes or Bran Muffins, which agree with most dyspeptics), are furnished to purchasers of the pans. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A CRACKED SKULL OR BROKEN LIMB may perhaps be prevented by your wearing Creepers on your boots when the pavements are sleety. Several kinds are sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 439 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

REMOVAL.—JOY, COE & CO.'S

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of Saturday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

House of Representatives.

Mr. KELLEY stated that he had letters from lawyers and officers and soldiers who served in the confederate army, arguing that as the result of the war they had lost their rights as individuals and as States, and yet as States alone could they act on the constitutional amendment; also, that they could not personally sustain that third section, to strike down their leaders who had participated with them in a common crime; but that if the amendment was adopted, and the government exercised its rights under it, there would be no resistance to it in the south.

Mr. SPALDING said he did not know how extensively that sentiment prevail; what he would suggest was that the constitutional amendment be left in the train of adoption until the 4th March next, when the fortieth Congress would meet. If at that time it should be found that that measure was repudiated by the southern States, and flung back with contempt in the face of Congress, then the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) could call up his Reconstruction bill, and he (Mr. Spalding) would be one of the foremost to go with him in any practical measure to reconstruct after the fashion which he signified. He complained of the party trammels sought to be imposed on members. Heretofore independence of thought and action had been permitted to members, but now it seemed as if every difference of opinion amounted to a desertion of the Republican ranks; for himself he was bold to say that it would take some time and no little trouble to get him out of the Republican ranks. He was in at the inception o the Republican party, and long before. He had laid down the honors of the highest judicial office of Ohio because he differed with the Democratic party there on the subject of the Fugitive Slave law. He had often been called at home "a d—d radical," and yet in the House he was cha ged with being somewhat conservative; but were members of the Republican party to be called upon as at the sound of a bugle to impeach the Chief Executive officer of the government without any time for reflection or consideration? He did not question that the President of the United States had said and done a great many wrong things; he might perhaps say that some of them approached the very verge of what would form a good article of impeachment. He did not stand here for the purpose of excusing, much less of applauding, any part of the conduct of their eminent Chief Magistrate while he was traversing the country last autumn, nor at any time since his difference with Congress occurred. But he did stand here to vindicate the free political institutions of the government against the rudeness of all such assaults. He was not given to fear without cause, but his age was such that he must be permitted to listen rather to the counsels of reason than to those of passion, and it would be wise in this House and the Senate to proceed in those great matters with some degree of caution. He had been a partisan long enough to know that extreme measures did not always promote the interest of a party. If they should now prefer articles of impeachment against the President, and should at the same time have pending a measure to establish governments in the southern States by giving the elective franchise to the freedmen, what would their people at home think of such rank and radical measures? They had not yet had their vote on that subject. If Congress be not content with exercising its constitutional powers, and passing laws by a two-thirds vote over the Executive veto, if we are not content to rest ourselves on this exercise of power, but at the same time seek violently to throw the President from his seat and dispossess the so-called State governments of the south, what are we to expect from our constituents at home? Will not this matter react? Will not the President bye-an-bye beget sympathy with them, and will not such measures do far more towards throwing the great Union party out of power the next election than anything they will do against? I throw out these suggestions for the consideration of my friends.

In continuation of his remarks, Mr. Spalding said that the same attempt to coerce the action of Republican members of Congress applied to other subjects, including those of the tariff, of internal revenue and of the currency. No man was acknowledged to be a radical unless he was in favor of putting such a tariff on cotton goods as would amount to their exclusion, and in favor of allowing a circulation of paper money without limitation. That he understood to be radicalism in the State of Pennsylvania. While he advocated a reasonable tariff to protect American industry, he was not prepared to denounce every officer of the government who thought that a portion of the revenue should be derived from duty on imports. While he would disapprove the curtailment of the currency so as to affect injuriously the legitimate business of the country, he was with the Secretary of the Treasury, when he said that we should gradually feel our way to specie payments.

Mr. KELLEY inquired whether an assurance that the country resume specie payment within two years was a proposition to do it gradually.

Mr. SPALDING—It occurs to me that it would be a proposition to do it within two years. (Laughter.) If that is not gradual enough for the gentleman, why, of course, it is not gradual. (Laughter.) I do not profess to believe that specie payment can be brought about in two years. I only claim that an officer of the government, whom I believe to be endeavoring to discharge faithfully his duty, as the principal financier of the government, should not be subject to the tar-bucket and brush whenever he recommends any policy to this House. That is all. I do believe, barring his political opinions in reference to reconstruction, that the present head of the Treasury Department, in connection with Alex. Hamilton and Salmon P. Chase, will read in history as the great financial officer of America. I was ready to say that he was the proper man for the place when Mr. Lincoln appointed him to it. I believed he was appointing not a politician, but a business man to a business position, and my experience with his administration of the revenue since that time has served to confirm my judgment in that particular. I do not agree with the Secretary of the Navy in all views of reconstruction, or with the Secretary of the Treasury, or with any of the Cabinet; but setting that aside, I say that all those officers discharged their duty with high integrity, and instead of their being censured by the House of Representatives, they ought to be commended.

Mr. STEVENS said, in reply, that when doctrines were advanced in the House they became public property, and were to be dealt with by each member according to his sense of their soundness or unsoundness; and so in commenting on the gentleman's (Mr. Spalding's) views, he had done so with no purpose of offence. He had given it as his opinion that the gentleman's declarations were wrong and mischievous, and he held the same doctrine to-day. It was the entering wedge for the sanction of an idea that when the constitutional amendment was sent forth it was given out that on its adoption by the States now in rebellion they should be admitted in representation. He knew that that doctrine had been assumed in some of the States, and was the Republican platform in some of them. He knew that it had been argued not only in the gentleman's (Mr. Spalding's) district, but in other districts of Ohio, that the constitutional amendment was the final action of Congress in the admission of those States, but in his judgment a more pernicious heresy was never promulgated.

Mr. SPALDING—Will the gentleman have the goodness to state whether in his judgment the adoption of the constitutional amendment has any bearing upon the reconstruction of those States?

Mr. STEVENS—Not the least. Except that when we find them fit to be admitted they shall not overwhelm us by a representation from those States, representing negroes who are not natives. That, in my judgment, is the whole force and effect of it. There are other wholesome provisions in it, but the great virtue of it is that it cuts down their representation, and takes away their power to overrule us when they shall have formed constituencies fit to be represented; but the idea that there is anything in that constitutional amendment looking to its being included in the constitutions of other States is idle. It need not go there. If we once adopt it, why ask them to ratify it? They come in as any other States would come in, under the Constitution as amended. Asking them to vote upon it is stultifying ourselves, as the editor of the Chronicle has properly said, for it is calling them States, and asking them to take State action. How can we after that say to the Executive, "Sir, you are wrong, these are not States." That astute gentleman would say, "Not States! You have sent to them an invitation to indorse the amendment to the Constitution, and here it comes, indorsed or rejected." He would say, "If not States, what are they? Who are they? Are they disorganized communities lying about, as you pretend? Why, you have solemnly asked them to unite with every loyal State in action which none but a loyal State can take." Will the gentleman (Mr. Spalding) tell us whether that it is not stultifying ourselves?

Mr. SPALDING—I ask the gentleman whether his bill does not contemplate recognizing them as States?

Mr. STEVENS—It does by act of Congress.

Mr. SPALDING—Exactly; and that is my idea too.

Mr. STEVENS—My bill does not call upon the present organization to act. We propose to regulate them ourselves, and we propose to say to them: "You have no government. Go on and form such governments as this Congress has ordered you to do!" When we have recognized them for municipal purposes they are States. But the government does it in advance, and would have them act now as States under their bastard reconstruction, and to vote upon that on which none but States can vote. I must beg leave to say, as I said before, first, that the proposition was the most pernicious that could possibly be made in this body; and second, that the proposition stultified the House, and that hence the editor was right, as I said he was.

Mr. SPALDING—I ask the gentleman if he concurred in the majority report of the Committee on Reconstruction, and, also, whether he voted for the admission of Tennessee after that State had adopted the constitutional amendment?

Mr. STEVENS—Yes, sir; I voted for the admission of Tennessee, without any regard to the amendment which we had sent forth, and which was no amendment then. Tennessee had framed a constitution and submitted it to her people, and it was ratified by her people. She was the only rebel State that had done it. On a full examination of that constitution, and of all the laws passed under it, the committee came to the conclusion that Tennessee was a republican State, and that we could safely admit her. Her adoption of the amendment before we came to that conclusion was a matter of no importance, not the least bit in the world. It neither altered our conduct nor altered her position. There was a great difference of opinion at the time whether it was politic to admit Tennessee

Mr. NIBLACK inquired whether the joint resolution admitting Tennessee to representation in the two houses of Congress did not base such admission on the ground that Tennessee had adopted the constitutional amendment, and whether Congress did not sanction that view—that the adoption of the constitutional amendment entitled any State to admission?

Mr. STEVENS—The preamble to the resolution admitting Tennessee recited a great many of her good acts, and among the rest, as an inducement to admit her, and as an evidence of her loyalty, it was recited that she had adopted the amendment to the Constitution. But nobody ever thought of giving a vote on that ground; it was only one of the evidences of her loyalty.

Mr. NIBLACK—Then I ask the gentleman whether, according to his views, Congress did not in that matter stultify itself?

Mr. STEVENS—Congress did not submit the amendment to Tennessee at all. Tennessee did this before we passed the resolution, or had it ready, but it was a voluntary act of Tennessee. She was brought to it by the impetuous young gentleman who is Governor of that State. It was sent here and incorporated as one of the good things, to assist in what a great many thought to be a very foolish thing, the admission of Tennessee. That is the whole of it.

Mr. NIBLACK—My recollection is, that the constitutional amendment was transmitted to the Governor of Tennessee; that a special meeting of the Legislature was called for the purpose of acting upon it; that the House waited in breathless anxiety for the action of Tennessee on that question, and that, when the news of the adoption of the amendment was received by telegraph, the House made haste to admit Tennessee, putting its action on that ground. That is part of the history of the country.

Mr. STEVENS—I have not that recollection, but I do not undertake to contradict the gentleman on what I do not recollect; all that I say is, that the Reconstruction Committee, recognizing Tennessee as a State, agreed that she had done in forming her constitution what a State was required to do, that she presented herself for admission, and that although there was no enabling act, we would do with her as with other States that came without an enabling act, but a good constitution—treat her as a State; and we did treat her as a State. That forms no pretext, however, for the admission of States that were never recognized as slave governments at all. Not one of them has a State organization known to us. They are our captive provinces, and in their capital they have certain municipal institutions for the purpose of going on from day to day, which we have not yet disturbed, but which I propose to disturb in my enabling act. Nowhere has this Congress recognized them as States, but always the very contrary.

I do not desire to interfere with any of the gentleman's (Mr. Spalding's) prospects at home. I do not know what they are. I would not do so if I could, for I think there are three or four of his colleagues who were as hard on the stump as he was. I think that several of them are heretics in the matter. (Laughter.)

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee—The State of Tennessee having been referred to, I ask the gentleman (Mr. Stevens) whether, if any of the other States that have been in rebellion were to do those things which Tennessee has done, and which are recited in the preamble to the joint resolution by which she was restored to her relations to the Union, to wit: provide by-laws to secure her freedmen in the enjoyment of her civil right; provide by-laws for the exclusion of the rebel element from power in the State, and prove in the manner here designated her loyalty to the government, he would not readily take such action on the case of that State as was taken in the case of Tennessee?

Mr. STEVENS—I do not expect that the rebel States will be kept out forever, although they seem to be getting worse and worse, and farther off and farther off every day; and I do not know when they will get to the turn in the long lane. When those States form constitutions, as Tennessee did, come here and present them, and when Congress shall believe them to be republican in principle, and founded on principles of justice, Congress will be very glad to admit them to representation. I may, however, say now, for I wish to clear what I call my conscience in the matter (laughter), that I shall never vote for the admission of another State retaining one of the provisions of the Tennessee government. The gentleman (Mr. Maynard) knows, I suppose, what that is.

Mr. MAYNARD—I confess I do not.

Mr. STEVENS—Negro suffrage is excluded.

Mr. MAYNARD—With reference to Tennessee, so far as her treatment of that portion of her population and of the late rebel population is concerned she has been entirely impartial, that is to say, she gives to the freedmen and the late rebel population the enjoyment of all civil rights, and denies them only the right to vote, to hold office, and to serve on juries. The probability is, however, that she will very soon adopt the plan that we have adopted for the District of Columbia—not of universal suffrage—not of negro suffrage, but of impartial suffrage, giving the suffrage to all who have been loyal to the government, irrespective of race or color.

Mr. STEVENS—That is a part of the constitution of Tennessee to which I shut my eyes at the time that vote was taken. The idea that a "loyal nigger" is to be put upon the same footing with a rebel! (Laughter.) The laws of Tennessee do that, and it is an outrage.

Mr. MAYNARD—That is doing a great deal more for them than is done in a large portion of the United States, because they are not even lifted to the same level as rebels. I believe that in the gentleman's own State, if a rebel from my country comes there the doors of political fellowship are thrown open to him. Whether that is so with a loyal negro, probably the gentleman will tell us.

Mr. STEVENS—The gentleman is right, sir. Pennsylvania ought to blush, and many other free States ought to blush, for the infamous exclusion to which the gentleman has referred. But will her blushes whiten the conscience of Tennessee? (Laughter.)

Mr. MAYNARD—Perhaps they will make her suffusion a little less obvious. (Laughter.)

Mr. STEVENS—I have nothing further to say on that point; all I mean is that while I feel kindly towards Tennessee, I do not expect to vote for the admission of any other State having the same features in her constitution.

Mr. MAYNARD—I will say that Tennessee reciprocates the feeling expressed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and feels very kindly towards him; and there were a great many regrets manifested on a recent occasion that he was not one of a party who found it convenient to spend the holidays in that part of the country.

Mr. STEVENS—I had no preparations for burial down there. (Laughter.) I had not my shroud ready, (laughter,) and so I thought I would stay at home until I got ready. The winter was hard, and the ground difficult to break. (Laughter.) But, Mr. Speaker, aside from this episode—a very pleasant one—I was going on to say that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Spalding) has made the most handsome and most able defence of Andrew Johnson and his administration that I have heard for the last few years, and I trust that the gentlemen on the other side of the House will forgive me for placing them in the shade in comparison with that grand eulogy which has been delivered on Andrew Johnson, his doings, and his Cabinet. (Laughter.) I understand the gentleman from Ohio to be perfectly satisfied, not only with what this exalted President of ours has done, but he is particularly satisfied with everything done by the Secretary of the Treasury. I wonder whether the Secretary has removed his collector?

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—He has removed mine.

Mr. WENTWORTH—And mine. (Laughter.)

Mr. STEVENS—I do not know whether he has removed the gentleman's (Mr. Spalding) Collector, but if he has, he must have put him back again. A friend beside me says he turned out the Collector at the request of the gentleman from Ohio. Very well; served him right. (Laughter.) At any rate, out or in, it is perfectly satisfactory to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio. But my friends were slaughtered, and I was not satisfied. I did not feel grateful. I do not feel towards the Secretary of the Treasury, who for no cause on earth but for the building up of a new party, and the promotion of a new political organization, turned out the best in my district, just as the gentleman does, and it only shows how much more a Christian the gentleman is than I am, and I give him credit for it. (Laughter.) The gentleman is afraid of radicalism. What does he mean by radicalism? He said he was a radical himself! Well, sir, radical means almost anything. It means "root," and sometimes the root goes down half an inch, and sometimes about a foot. How deep his root goes I do not know. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. SPALDING—I desire to say to my friend from Pennsylvania that the less he and I say about roots the better for us both. (Continued laughter, which the Speaker vainly endeavored to repress.)

Mr. STEVENS—The gentleman means that we should say nothing about the little roots. (Roars of laughter, the Speaker hammering lustily with his gavel.) The gentleman is afraid that assaults will be rashly made upon the President in this house, and that there will be attempts at impeachment without examination, without deliberation, and indiscreetly. But the gentleman had no right to make any remarks of that kind in reference to me. I have said or done nothing in this House that looks to impeachment, and the only thing, perhaps, that I can reproach myself with is, that the gentleman has held me back so long, and that nothing has been done to enable us to administer the government properly. Never can it be administered so as to protect the liberties of this nation until there is a differen—I dare not say it exactly. It might be supposed I was in favor of impeaching the President. I mean, sir, until the Presidential term is out (laughter,) and he thereby becomes removed, for he is an obstruction to all loyal action, and he is an eye-sore to all loyal men except the gentleman from Ohio. The gentleman will excuse me for noticing his remarks in reference to the Administration, but I wished in a very faint way to fix the attention of the Administration on the laudable efforts of the gentleman from the Cleveland District. I did not, however, rise to make a speech in this connection, or to say anything unkind of the gentleman, but simply to vindicate the editor and myself in defending him from the proposition which the gentleman made, and in which I think the editor was right. I have nothing more to say.

Mr. BUNDY, of Ohio, took the floor, and made a speech on the subject of finance, arguing against the curtailment of the currency and against the resumption of specie payment. He permitted interruptions by Messrs. Kelley, Maynard, Price, and others for the purpose of illustrating his own views.

Mr. MAYNARD subsequently took the floor, and spoke of the necessity of Congressional action to protect soldiers and officers, and loyal men from prosecution and punishment in the late rebel States, growing out of their acts in defiance of the government.

The debate on that point was continued by Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, Washburn, of Indiana; Wentworth, and Niblack.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 5.

The Treasury Department.

The total amount of fractional currency printed at the Treasury Department in the past week was $275,044. The shipments for the same period were as follows: To the United States depository at Baltimore, Md., in ones and twos, $56,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C., $40,000. Total, $96,000.

In fractional currency, to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $200,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C., $10,000; to national banks, $98,719 10. Total $308,719 10.

There has been issued from the Treasury Department, during the week ending to-day, $18,400 in national bank currency, making the total amount issued to date $300,735,351. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $2,145,932, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,609,419. The amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for circulating notes is $340,363,150, and for deposits $38,963,050. Total $379,267,100.

The total amount of fractional currency redeemed at the Treasury Department, during the week, was $262,928.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $933,628 18, making the total receipts for the week ending to-day $6,955,297 50.

The Republican Congressional Caucus.

The Republican members of the House of Representatives held a caucus at the Capitol to-night, with the Hon. Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, in the Chair, and Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, acting as Secretary.

About sixty Representatives were present.

Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, offered a resolution that no measure looking toward the impeachment of the President of the United States should be presented in the House unless personally agreed upon by a caucus. This was amended by providing that before any final action by the caucus, the subject should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, moved an amendment, in effect that no articles of impeachment should be preferred without first being considered by a caucus, which was agreed to.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table.

The question was determined in the negative by a vote of nearly two to one.

The original resolution, as amended, was then agreed to by a large majority.

There was much incidental debate between Messrs. Bingham, Stevens and others, on the legal questions involved, namely, whether an impeachment could be partly tried by the Senate of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and, also, whether the House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth Congress could prefer articles of impeachment to be tried by the Senate of the Fortieth Congress, or whether, should articles of impeachment be now preferred and not concluded at the expiration of the present Congress, they would have to be renewed in the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. Stevens took the ground that the Senate did not expire with the Congress on the 4th of March next, it being a perpetual body.

Mr. Bingham combated that view, arguing that one-third of the present Senators go out on the 4th of March. The President could not afterwards continue to be tried by a Senate composed of one-third new members on articles partially tried by the preceding Senate.

The debate between these gentlemen was extremely spirited, Mr. Bingham speaking in his usually impressive style, and Mr. Stevens exhibiting a corresponding degree of earnestness.

The caucus, however, was in the main harmonious, there appearing to be a general disposition to vote for any inquiry into the matter as to whether the President should be impeached, while a large number were of opinion that the President ought to be impeached.

Mr. Bingham made the point that articles of impeachment, for the reasons he had previously stated, should not be preferred during the present Congress, for want of time; and reminded the gentlemen that the trial of Warren Hastings lasted seven years.

The caucus adjourned after a session of about two hours.

Military Movements.

The 30th United States Infantry, numbering about 500 men, left the city to-day, under command of Major Dallas, for Omaha, via Chicago and Clinton, Illinois. Colonel Dodge will join the regiment at Omaha.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Robert Brown, for many years a clerk in the office of the United States Supreme Court, died suddenly to-day. He was a courteous and affable gentleman.

Returns received at the General Land Office, from the local office Marysville, California, show that 7940 acres of the public lands were disposed of at that office in December last, under the Homestead law, the cash amounting to $9300.

Copies of approved lists of swamp lands in Marysville, Stockton, and San Francisco districts of California have been certified to the Governor of that State, covering in the aggregate 111,004 acres.

Important Fenian Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—At a Fenian convention called this evening, at the Apollo Rooms, No. 76 Prince street, composed of Centres and Delegates from various Circles in the district of Manhattan, the astounding disclosure was made that James Stephens had retired from the ranks of the Brotherhood, alleging in justification of his action that the organization was not sufficiently power ul to attempt a conflict with the might of England.

A letter was read from Colonel Kelly in relation to Fenian matters. The Colonel was sent for, and on presenting himself was requested by the meeting to state what he knew in regard to Stephens. He said he did not believe him a traitor, but attributed his conduct to cowardice. The meeting, before separating, pledged themselves to go on with the work, and appointed Brigadier General Gleeson to fill the position rendered vacant by the retirement of Stephens. The latter is understood to be still in New York.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

Nettingham Lace Curtains,

From Ordinary to Rich Style.

French Lace Curtains,

From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

Vestibule Lace,
Embroidered Muslin Curtains,
Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and
Curtain Muslins in great variety

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H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

OLD RYE WHISKY,

FOR FAMILIES AND THE TRADE.

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VERY SUPERIOR BRANDY,

For Medicinal and other uses.

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CHAMPAGNES

OF ALL FAVORITE BRANDS.

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WINE MERCHANTS,

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CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY

WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY

E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street,
1 3 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT REVOLUTION

IN THE

WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Pure California Champagne,

ade and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine —

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO.'
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE

BOUCHER & CO.,

11 20 1uths3m] No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

M. NATHANS & SONS

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
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UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 409 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly tended to

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit To be had, wholesale and retail, of F. J. JORDAN, S 2 PEAR Street. 11 15

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand, in any amount
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MILLINERY FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

A Cheap and Substantial Gift.

Attention is called to my elegant assortment of RIBBONS, suitable for Scarfs; FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, and YOUNG LADIES' HATS, prepared specially for the HOLIDAY SEASON, and selling at greatly reduced prices.

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,

11 6 tuths3m No. 904 WALNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress, Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own bonnets supplied with all the materials. 7 18§

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S

STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $24; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.
Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

CRICC, VAN CUNTEN & CO.

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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
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NO 734 MARKET STREET,
NO. 734 MARKET STREET,

11 17 w One Door below Eighth.

PRICES REDUCED.

Making and trimming Overcoats, $19; Frock Coats, $16; Dress Sacks, $12; Pants and Vests, $3 50 each, in good style. On hand a general assortment of goods at low prices. C. S. HILMELWRIGHT,
12 22 1m No. 234 N. FOURTH Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 10 mwi§ No. 510 RACE Street.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 29 1866

A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J HORWITZ,
1 8 th10t Chief of Bureau.

1867. DIARIES 1867.

50 Styles and Sizes, at Low Prices.

Visiting and Wedding Cards, the latest novelties.

Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped on paper and envelopes, in colors, gratis

A large stock of English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS of the best manufacture, on hand and made to order.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

Manufacturers of Blank Books,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,
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AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

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MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash
Work sent to any part of the United States

HENRY S. TARR

MARBLE WORKS,

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 33 South FOURTH Street

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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents in all descriptions at exceedingly low rates

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time tickets: 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $5000, or giving $10 per week. Risks can be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

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L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
B. G. Leisenring, Nos. 337 and 339 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut reets.
G. C. Francisous Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street.

1 15 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851'96.

Capital $400,000 00
Accrued Surplus 904,643 15
Premiums 1,102,208 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 83. INCOME FOR 1866 $710 000

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

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REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE,

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 15§ PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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7 27§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
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Thomas Robbins, J. Gillingham Fell,
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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, op

YOUNG GRIMES.

BY B. P. SHILLABER.

Old Grimes is dead—that good old man,
We ne'er shall see him more;
But he has left a son who bears
The name that old Grimes bore.

He wears a coat of latest cut,
His hat is new and gay;
He cannot bear to view distress,
So from it turns away.

His pants are gaiters—fitting snug;
O'er patent leather shoes;
His hair is by a barber curled—
He smokes cigars and chews.

A chain of massive gold is borne
Above his flashy vest;
His clothes are better every day
Than were old Grimes's best.

In Fashion's court he constant walks,
Where he delight doth shed;
His hands are white and very soft,
But softer is his head.

He's six feet tall—no post more straight—
His teeth are pearly white;
In habits he is sometimes loose,
And sometimes very tight.

His manners are of sweetest grace,
His voice of softest tone;
His diamond pin's the very one
That Old Grimes used to own.

His moustache adorns his face,
His neck a scarf of blue;
He sometimes goes to church for change,
And sleeps in Grimes' pew.

He sports the fastest "cab" in town,
Is always quick to bet;
He never knows who's President,
But thinks "Old Abe's" in yet.

He has drank wines of every kind,
And liquor cold and hot;
Young Grimes, in short, is just that sort
Of man Old Grimes was not.

A Sketch of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies.

A correspondent at Berlin sends to the Paris journal *La France* an interesting description of the hall in which the deputies of the Prussian Parliament meet, and of the most prominent leaders. The writer says:—

"The chamber is situated in the Donhofplatz, in the centre of the city; the building is a very ordinary one, didering but little from the surrounding houses. After having traversed a court, the visitor arrives at the hall of sitting through low and dark corridors, much resembling the passages in the Conciergerie of Paris. Two stories must be ascended to reach the public tribunes. The hall, oblong in form, is covered with dark red paper, and lighted by two large openings, in the roof. As it is cold in winter and hot in summer, the deputies find it very inconvenient. The speakers address the house either from their places, or from a small tribune placed below the president's seat. The whole progressist party is seated to the left of that functionary, who has in front of him the centre, placed between him and the ministers, the conservatives sitting on his right. M. de Forkenbeck, the advocate, is the president, and named by the chamber: he is a young man, with a fair complexion and a very mild aspect, but making his observations at times with quite considerable vivacity; the chamber, however, receives them with deference. He is the mediator of the assembly.

"In the centre, M. Vincke, an old man, with white hair and prominent features, is the most influential member of his party; he is a brilliant speaker, and often supports the policy of the Government. Near him is the celebrated M. Simpson, who presided over the assembly of Frankfort, and brought the imperial crown to King Frederick William; he is held in great repute as a lawyer.

"On the right, good speakers are few in number. The member of this party who rises most frequently is M. Wagner, the founder of the *Kreutz Zeitung*. He was formerly liberal, but a great change has come over his opinions; having become a high functionary, he defends with ardor the policy of Count Bismark. His solemn language and very unprepossessing countenance do not effect much towards conciliating the good-will of the progressist public, whose favorite, on the contrary, is M. Twesfen. This latter personage, a judge in the Berlin tribunal, is a little man with fair hair and beard; he expresses himself with a firm voice and energetic lucidity; he goes straight to his adversary, and presses him with arguments replete with logic, which excite tempests on the side of the right.

"Near him is M. Waldeck, member of the Supreme Tribunal (Court of Cassation), who speaks frequently, and defends constitutional rights with all the authority of his position. His marked features and white hair attract attention, and his prolixity is pardoned in virtue of his age and gravity. In front of him is seated M. Virchow, professor of anatomy at Berlin, with a forehead yellow like ivory, and a dark beard beginning to be silvered by age. You know well his talent and his influence over his own party, and you cannot have forgotten the provocation addressed to him by Count de Bismark, who felt offended by the attacks made on his policy by the eminent professor.

"In the ranks of the left there are also to be found M. Schulz-Delitsch, a man perhaps the best known, and certainly the most popular, in all Prussia; he has devoted his whole life to the laboring classes, whose associations have found him their most eloquent and zealous champion. He is still full of vivacity, and is constantly moving about from one part of the chamber to another to confer with his political friends. Lastly, we have Doctor Jacoby, whose bald head and aquiline nose impart an original character to his physiognomy; you are acquainted with his republican opinions, of which he makes no mystery. He is especially the man of strong convictions, never swerving from his path, but marching on straight to his object without caring whether he is followed or not by the multitude. Forcible in his delivery, he speaks the truth without disguise, in the keenest and most incisive language. No ribbons or uniforms are to be seen in the chamber, simplicity prevailing everywhere."

Serious Advice to "Green" Skaters.

Now that the skating mania has broken out with violence, an exchange takes occasion to print the following directions for beginners:—

1. Never try to skate in two directions at once. This feat has often been attempted by beginners, but never successfully. It always ends in sorrow.

2. Eat a few apples for refreshment sake while skating, and be sure to throw the cores on the ice, for fast skaters to break their shins over. Fast skaters are your natural enemies, and should not be allowed to enjoy themselves peaceably.

3. Sit down occasionally, no matter where—right in the way of the rest of the party, if you want to. There is no law to prevent a beginner from sitting down whenever he has an inclination to do so.

4. When you meet a particularly handsome lady, try to skate on both sides of her at once. This is very pretty, and sure to create a sensation. If the lady's big brother is in sight, it is well to omit this.

5. Skate over all the small boys at once. Knock 'em down. It makes great fun, and—they like it.

6. If you skate into a hole in the ice, take it coolly. Think how you would feel if the water was boiling hot.

7. If your skates are too slippery, buy a new pair. Keep buying new pairs till you find a pair that are not slippery. This will be fun for Baldwin, who keeps the fancy bazaar. (N. B.—We don't expect a pair of skates for this notice, but if they are sent, we feel tolerably sure they will not be thrown out of the window.)

8. In sitting down, do it gradually. Don't be too sudden; you may break the ice.

9. When you fall headlong, examine the straps of your skates very carefully before you get up. This will make everybody think you fell because your skate was loose. Beginners always do, you know.

10. Wear a heavy overcoat or cloak till you get thoroughly warmed up, and then throw it off and let the wind cool you. This will insure you a fine cold that will last you as long as you live.

11. After you get so you can skate tolerably well, skate yourself sick immediately. Don't be reasonable about it; skate three or four hours—skate frantically—skate till you can't stand up. Do this every day, and it will be sure to make you sick at last; and then you may die, and that will be an excellent thing; it will be such a good example to the rest of the young people.

Railroad Accident.

TAUNTON, Mass., January 5.—A passenger train from Boston came into collision with a freight train at Wier Station to-day, seriously injuring Conductor Jones, of the former, and Baggage-master Arnold, who it is feared will not live. No other persons were injured.

From Quebec.

QUEBEC, January 5.—The Hon. Louis Fiseth died yesterday.

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND

RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

PROPOSALS

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, January 14, for the purchase from the United States, of five thousand (5000) Feeled Lip Railroad Chairs, suitable for 45lb. "T" Rail.

These Chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, New York.

Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New York city, Philadelphia, Pa., or Louisville, Ky.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

F. J. CRILLY,
12 29 13t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

INTERNAL REVENUE

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,

TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,

THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,

FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

CLOTHING DEPOT,
SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, January 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz:—

Wool Blankets,	Shovels,
Rubber and Painted Blankets,	Axes,
Infantry Coats,	Pick-axes,
Great Coats,	Canteens,
Jackets,	Hospital Tents,
Trousers,	Wall Tents,
Shirts,	Sibley and Common Tents
Drawers,	Haversacks,
Boots,	Knapsacks,
Shoes,	Stockings,
Bedsacks,	Scales (Brass),
Spades,	Musical Instruments, Etc.

The property must be removed within ten (10) days from day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this Office, or at the Office of

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 1189 GIRARD Street.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of

Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and A. Q. M., Brevet Major, U. S. A.,
12 31 10t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE CANNON, SMALL ARMS, AND MISCELLANEOUS ORDNANCE STORES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, December 13, 1866.

On the tenth (10th) day of January, 1867, THURSDAY, at noon, there will be sold at public auction, in the NORFOLK NAVY YARD, to the highest bidder, a lot of old and unserviceable cannon, small arms, and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.

The cannon, shot, and shell will be sold by the pound, and the small arms and other miscellaneous articles of ordnance in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
12 15 stuth r1 10 Chief of Bureau.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,

LAP RUGS,

HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, low prices, together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 No. 114 MARKET Street.

HORSE COVERS,

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
ANGOLA MATS,
BELOW MARKET RATES.

KNEASS & CO.,
No. 631 MARKET Street.
Life-size horse in door. Come and see. 12 6 thmwf

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Castings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with Wheels, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Sugar and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Bilgen's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30 6

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers our extensive works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

"CITY OF BALTIMORE".....Saturday, January 12
"CITY OF LIMERICK.....Wednesday, January 16
"CITY OF CORK".....Saturday, January 19
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, January 23
"CITY OF NEW YORK".....Saturday, January 26

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:
Payable in Gold Payable in Currency.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
To London	95	To London	35
To Paris	105	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 9 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 1378 DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 13 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at POINT OF ROCKS with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Train for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M. and 12:00 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:02 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 8:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:25 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 5:15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, N. W. corner BERKS and AMERICAN Sts. For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7:45 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3:45 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.

At 5:20 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 9 A. M., 2:35 and 4:20 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:15 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union lines of Passenger Cars run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:15 A. M. and 2:30 and 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:15 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:20 A. M., and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:25 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket office.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1:20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5:40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8:00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10:00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5:00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7:15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5:30 P. M., arrive at New York 4:40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9:10 A. M., arrive at New York 10:10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail., 3:30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3:30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7:05 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Freight, 6:30 P. M.

Salem at 6:30 A. M. and 3:06 P. M. Freight, 5:45 P. M.

Millville at 6:55 A. M. and 3:08 P. M. Freight, 6:10 P. M.

Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 7:00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 5 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe at 6 Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 4:00, 6, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7:15 and 9:30 A. M., 3 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-mail, 9:05 A. M. Express, 1:10 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express 8:20 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4:40 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 6:49 and 8¾ A. M., and 3:33 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 10:00 and 9:40 A. M., and 4:18 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8:25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8:00 A. M.
Fast Accommodation, No 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11 30 P. M	
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12:00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1:00 P. M
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2:30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4:00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9:00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11:00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday. Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 6:10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12:50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7:10 "
Mail Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8:20 A. M. & 7:10 P. M	
Parkesburg Train	at 9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12:40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1:30 "
Day Express	at 5:50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9:50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7:00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8:40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5:50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
3 12 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	2 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2 25
And Emigrant 1st class	
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1 25
At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.	
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.	
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton. The 1 P. M. Mail Line will leave from foot of Market street, upper Ferry.	

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4:30, 6:45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 6:45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 3, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's at 10:45 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At

[Continued from the First Page]

The item of personal property in the valuation furnished by the City Commissioners, to be found on the Controller's statement of November 1, 1866, is ridiculously underrated at $3,707 785, even more so than the real estate at $160 850,606, and will, no doubt, attract the attention of the Board of Revision, when they are furnished with the necessary legal powers and clerical force to aid them in its proper assessment.

In casting about for additional sources of income, I have thought that from a moderate increase in the water rates, a sum of about $120,000 per annum might be obtained, still leaving the water tax lower than it is in most of the great cities of the United States.

In the present flourishing condition of the finances of the Commonwealth, the Legislature might be induced, upon application, to relinquish to the city the sum derived from tavern licenses collected among us, to the amount of $156,334 39; also the amount collected from retailers' licenses of $166,478 71. This the State could well afford to do, when it is considered that almost the entire burden of the expenditures for the support of the war was incurred by the bounties, the annual payment for interest and sinking fund by the city alone, on her war debt, being $946,800.

Every expenditure thus far for increasing the supply of that necessary of life, has resulted in an income exceeding the interest on the loan issued for the Works and payment to the sinking fund. From the mere increase in the number of the water-takers, without an increase of rates, the estimated addition to the water rents in 1867, over 1866 is $55 000.

A poll tax of $1, to be paid annually by every voter, would yield over $100,000, and no tax that could be levied would be paid with greater certainty.

If it should be deemed expedient to close the Gas Trust (by paying off the original loans, for which legislation would be necessary and could be obtained), by taking the Works and managing them as a department, in the same manner as the Water Works are now managed, there would be a saving in the item of Government tax on gas consumed in the public lamps of the city, of $47,500, equal to the interest on $791 000.

There does not appear to have been an increase of any considerable amount in the revenue derived from the rents of the numerous markets owned by the city. Attention to that matter by the proper department on should certainly to give increased income from that resource. It is known that applicants often pay large premiums to obtain places in the markets. But while estimating for an increased revenue, we must not forget that the growing wants of the population require increased accommodations in various departments.

There have been no increase of prision accommodations for the last thirty-five years and with a population which has more than trebled in that time, the necessity for an extension is urgent; it may be materially relieved by the erection of a House of Correction, which would in a measure utilize the labor of vagrants, who are now supported out of the prison appropriations; but the necessity for increased prison room for felons is also urgently felt and cannot much longer be postponed.

There is also a necessity for the erection of new public buildings; the buildings in the State House are occupied by the county offices were erected in 1789, when the population was 100 000, and have been made to answer ever since, to the great hindrance of the public business.

They are small, inconvenient, and unsafe, exposed to the danger of destruction by fire, and many of the valuable records, from necessity, are stowed away in cellars, where they are perishing from damp and vermin. Most of the departments are scattered about, detached from each other, in different localities, in premises rented from private individuals.

The only remedy is to erect new buildings sufficient to accommodate all the departments of the City Government, as well as the Courts and county offices, and of dimensions ample for years to come. They could be put on any one of the numerous sites owned by the city, without incurring the expense of purchasing ground, and they should, if erected, be entirely fire-proof, and of such architectural design as to be ornamental to the city.

The cost of such permanent structures would properly be provided for by loan, or if it should be thought better to avoid an increase of the permanent debt, there might be made a small addition to the tax rate annually during the period of their construction; a tax of one-eighth of one per cent. on the present valuation of the real estate for the purpose would yield $200 000, or in the event of the valuation being doubled, $400,000, which is probably as much as should be expended in one year. The matter of public buildings was spoken of in the early years of 1866, and a special committee appointed to consider the subject, but it was not deemed advisable to pursue it, on account of the high tax rate and the general disinclination to increase the debt.

In the Department of City Property there are many lots of ground and houses which might be advantageously sold at the present high prices of real estate, and the proceeds applied to the reduction of the debt, they do not yield more than two per cent. on the sum they would bring, and are constant source of expence for repairs. If sold, in the hands of private persons, they would be liable to tax.

Among these properties is the Tobacco Warehouse, which would bring readily $100,000, but does not yield over $2000 a year on an average. If it is thought best to retain the building, the rest at least ought to be sold. The business of the department then being diminished, it would be economical to merge with it the Department of Markets, Wharves, etc., the duties of which are identical.

A very gratifying improvement in the condition of the Girard Estate has taken place within the last two years, as is shown by a comparative statement of the income from real estate and coal lands, which was in the year

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Real Est.	$145 608 22	$167 964 41	$200 000	$234 500 fixed
Coal M.....	11,040 87	36 710 71	61 000	75 000 est'd
	$156 409	$206.675 12	$261.000	$316.500

This has enabled the Committee of Girard Estate to pay off its floating debt, to increase the number of orphans in the College to 500, to moderately raise the insufficient salaries of the professors and officials of the College, to incur the expense of alteration of several of the dwelling-houses on Chesnut street into stores, and will leave a considerable amount to go in reduction of the sum due by the residuary estate to the Delaware County Bank.

These results are mainly due to the great attention and care given to their duties by the Committee on Girard Estate, and to the business knowledge, zeal, and ability of the late Chairman of that Committee, and to the efficient officer of the Trust.

Gentlemen, let me thank you for the honor of an election to this chair. While I do not expect to be able to perform its duties with the readiness and ability shown by my predecessor, I earnestly promise to discharge them conscientiously and impartially.

The balloting for the other officers resulted as follows:—

FOR CLERK.

Benjamin H. Haines (R.)	17
William H. Nolen (O.)	9

FOR ASSISTANT CLERK.

Robert Bethell (R.)	17
M. C. Brady (O.)	9

FOR MESSENGER.

M. L. Johnson (R.)	17
H. J. Fougeray (O.)	9

Mr. Barnum offered a resolution to the effect that a committee composed of three be appointed to act in conjunction with the Common Council Committee, to inform the Mayor that the Councils of Philadelphia were duly organized. Agreed to. Messrs. Barnum, Hayden, and Page were so appointed.

Mr. Barnum made a motion that all unfinished business be referred to the committees to be appointed. Carried.

A resolution that the rules and regulations used in the old Council be adopted for the government of the new, was offered and adopted.

The Chairman read a communication relative to the Girard Estate, embodying the annual report of the Superintendent.

The committee appointed to wait on the Mayor returned, stating that the Mayor had no communication to lay at present before Select Council.

Colonel James Page offered a resolution to the effect that all persons be prohibited from transferring through Fairmount Park any ice cut on the river Schuylkill. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

Colonel James Page then offered the following resolution in reference to the Pennsylvania Railroad:—

Resolved, By the Select and Common Council, that the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad are requested to furnish the Councils, without delay, the reasons for the increase of shares of stock: for borrowing more money; and to what extent the stock has been sold and money borrowed, and to what purpose the money so obtained has been applied; also the reasons for limiting the dividends by reather, and declaring stock dividends; and also to furnish such further information as will enable the vote of the said city on her stock to be cast knowingly and understandingly at the meeting aforesaid.

Colonel Page, in supporting his resolution, stated that the city owned 80,000 shares of stock, equal to $4,000,000, and that if this new issue of stock was merely for the purpose of watering the capital, the old stock would thereby be greatly depreciated.

The Directors had resolved to limit their dividends hereafter to eight per cent. per annum. If the surplus earnings were to be devoted to the purchase of property, as a representative of the new stock, there could be no objection to this new issue. The resolution was merely one of inquiry, and would enable Councils to consider the matter understandingly.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Bumm offered the following:—

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby requested to transmit to Councils a copy of the agreement under which the engines are being built for the Flat Rock Works, at what time the engines will be completed, and the amount paid, if any, on account of the contract price, or for their construction.

Considerable debate was elicited by this resolution, several members insisting that, as these engines were being built by the day, there was a large and important expenditure of money in a manner unauthorized by law.

A motion to refer to the Committee on the Water Department, with instructions to report next Thursday week, was made and lost by a vote of 9 to 14.

On motion, the resolution was so amended as to include the engines of the Twenty-fourth Ward Works, after which the resolution was adopted. Adjourned.

Proceedings in Common Council.

The Chamber met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by Mr. John Eckstein, Clerk of the previous Council. The certificates of election of the members were handed in, after which the Chamber proceeded to the election of a President, with the following result:—

Joseph F. Marcer (R.)	35
George J. Hetzel (O.)	9
Majority for Marcer	26

The oath of office was then administered to the members, and the newly elected President addressed them as follows:—

Gentlemen of Common Council:—In assuming the duties of President of this branch of City Councils, allow me to express my sense of the honor conferred, and the kindness which prompted you in choosing me to govern the deliberations of a body which, with the other branch, is representative of this great city, to whom it looks for wise legislation, and in whom its hopes are centred for the advancement of its interests.

Whatever of zeal and fidelity I shall bring to the discharge of the duties, my great dependence will be upon your earnest co-operation and assistance, that the proceedings of this Chamber may be marked by the order and decorum which are ever indicative of wise counsels.

Our fellow-citizens have entrusted to us the charge and keeping of the municipality for the present year. The control and supervision of the several departments, and the various matters of duty prescribed by the Act of Consolidation and its supplements, are of such importance, that it is absolutely necessary we should bring to their performance minds entirely free from political bias and personal concern, in order that all our labors may tend to the welfare and general good of the people who have chosen us to represent them. In all our deliberations let there be observed that urbanity and courtesy towards each other which, whatever differences of opinion may arise, ever preserve that good order which should distinguish all legislative bodies. In this, gentlemen, we command the respect of our constituents and advance their interests; for, however zealous we may seem to be in that regard, undue warmth in discussion or discourteous retort may often change the character of a result, which may, perhaps, be felt disastrously in some part of our municipality.

Your attention is called to the necessity which exists for restricting as far as may be consistent with the practical working demands, and the prosperity and protection of the citizens at large, all the appropriations to the departments. The present financial condition of the city compels, at our hands, close scrutiny into the demands upon its treasury, and it well behooves us to provide for meeting payments before ordering additional expenditures.

I pledge myself to you that, in all measures having for their aim the interest as well as progress and advancement in trade and improvement of the city of Philadelphia, protection and security to its inhabitants in health, life, and property, I will aid you to the best of my ability.

Gentlemen, again I thank you cordially for the honor you have been pleased to confer upon me.

The following ballots were then held:—

FOR CHIEF CLERK.

John Eckstein (R.)	36
Mr. Lutz (O.)	10
Eckstein's majority	26

FOR ASSISTANT CLERK.

Abraham Stewart (R.)	36
Mr. Butler (O.)	10
Stewart's majority	26

FOR MESSENGERS.

C. M. Carpenter (R.)	36
Gavin Nelson (R.)	36
Hugh Collins (O.)	10
Joseph H. Taylor (O.)	10

A portion of Scriptures was then read, and an impressive prayer offered by the Rev. D. W. Bartine, D. D.

A resolution was offered thanking the Rev. Dr. Bartine for kindly taking part in the opening.

A resolution was offered to appoint a committee of two to wait upon the Select Council and report to them that the Common Council were organized and ready to proceed to business. Messrs. Harper and Colehower were appointed by the Chair to constitute the committee.

A resolution was offered that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Mayor, and inform him that Council was organized and ready to receive any communication that may be made. Messrs. Evans, Armstrong, and Gill were appointed by the Chair to constitute the committee.

It was moved and seconded that the members proceed to the drawing of seats; after considerable discussion the ayes and nays were called, and the motion lost.

At half-past 11 o'clock the Council took a recess of fifteen minutes. Upon reassembling, the committee appointed to wait upon the Mayor reported that his Honor had nothing to communicate, but in a few days he expected to have something. The report was accepted.

The preamble and resolution from the Select branch in reference to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was read, and on motion was referred to the Committee on Finance when appointed.

The resolution from the Select Council, referring to the cutting of ice on the Schuylkill and transporting it through Fairmount Park, was referred to the Committee of City Property when appointed. Mr. Evans offered a resolution to continue a Special Committee to examine the management of the City Gas Works. Agreed to.

A resolution was offered to continue the Committee on the erection of a House of Correction. Agreed to. Adjourned.

—A wheelwright at Auffay, France, returning home recently somewhat fatigued, asked his wife to make him a cup of coffee, and on her refusal, he ascended to his bedroom and hanged himself. The wife, wondering what he was doing so long alone, went up stairs, and seeing his position, cut him down. He escaped with only a severe bruise on the head made in falling, and next morning resumed his work as usual.

—The Academy of Sciences was informed at its last sitting that a wealthy person, lately deceased, has bequeathed to it an annual sum of 2500 francs in rents, for the purpose of forming every fourth year a prize of 10,000 francs, to be awarded to the author of the best work on practical or legal medicine, or attesting great progress in the healing art.

—"Garibaldi," says the *Tempo* of Venice, "has just informed an inhabitant of this city, M. Zecchini, who had offered the General the accommodation of an apartment on the Piazza San Marco, that he has not as yet come to any decision respecting a visit to Venice."

—Marshal O'Donnell, Duke de Tetuan, has entirely recovered from the indisposition which had detained him in Paris, and is expected daily at Madrid, to be present at the marriage of his daughter, the widow of General Mariategui, with the Marquis de la Vega Armijo.

—Lord Lytton has left Paris for Nice, considerably improved under the care of his physicians.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, January 7, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds were in demand. July, 1865, 6-20s sold largely at 108, and 1862 5-20s at 107¼, an advance of ¼. 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 107¾ for 6s of 1881; and 104¼ for June and August 7·30s. State and City loans were in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 92½; new City 6s at 99¼, a slight advance; and old do. at 95½, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52½, a slight advance on the closing price Saturday evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅛@56½, a slight advance; and Catawissa preferred at 30, an advance of ½. 130¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61½ for Norristown; 58¾ for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 66 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira Common; 40 for preferred do; 50½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Hestonville sold at 14¼; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 50½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 73 for West Philadelphia; and 29¼ for Green and Coates.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 139 was bid for First National; 112 for Sixth National; 238 for North America; 151 for Philadelphia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 56½ for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers'; 56 for Commonwealth; and 62 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 50, a slight decline; 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32½ for preferred do.; 87 for Morris Canal; and 13½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134⅝; 11 A. M., 135; 12 M., 135½; 1 P. M., 135, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price Saturday evening.

—The Germantown Passenger Railway Company announces a dividend of 3 per cent., payable on the 10th inst., clear of tax.

—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company announces a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., free of tax, payable on the 17th inst.

—The Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company announces a dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, payable on the 14th inst.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 City 6s new	99½	100 sh Catawissa	30

FIRST BOARD

$20000 5-20s 62 coupons	107⅛	$4000 W J R 6s	85
$4000 do	62....107⅜	$2000 Clev & Mah 6s	93
$5000 do	65....106⅜	100 sh Reading	880 52½
$15500 do	65 3 yrs	104 200 sh do	lots.s5 52⅝
$50000 do	104	200 sh do	52⅝
$6000 City 6s new	99⅜	65 sh Penna R	lots 56¼
$10400 do	new	99¾ 28 sh Locust Mt	46
$1000 C & Am	89.... 90	100 sh Hest R	b5 14¼
$1000 do	83.... 92	100 sh Cata pf	c 30

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108⅝@108¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107⅜@108; do., 1864, 106@106⅛; do., 1865, 106⅜@106⅝; do., new, 1865, 104@104⅛; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅝@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104⅛@105; do., 2d series, 104⅜@105; 3d series, 104⅛@105; Compounds, December, 1864, 134.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 134⅞@135¼; Silver 1s and 2s, 129; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 9½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, January 7.—The Flour Market was less active to-day, but holders were very firm in their views. About 500 bbls. were taken in lots by the Home consumers at $8@8 75 ₱ bbl. for superfine, $9@10·50 for extras, $11·50@13·50 for Northwestern extra family, $12@14·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. and $14·50@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull. We quote at $7 25 ₱ bbl. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There was a good demand for prime Wheat at full prices, but the market is comparatively bare of white. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2 75@3·10; Southern do at $3·10@3 20; and white at $3 20@3·40. The last sale of Pennsylvania Rye was at $1·35. Corn was in firm request at an advance; sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 95c @$1; and 1500 bushels old do at $1 18. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania and Southern at 57@58c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed sells at $8@8 75 ₱ 64 pounds; new Timothy ranges from $3 25 to $3·75; and Flaxseed from $2·70 to $3.

Prices of Whisky are entirely nominal.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, January 7.—The Cattle Market was more active this week, at an advance. About 1800 head arrived, and sold at 16@17 cents for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; a few choice at 18 cents; fair to good at 15@16 cents, and common at 12@14 cents ₱ lb, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

52	head	Owen Smith, Western, 15@16½.
40	"	A. Christy & Bro., Chester co., 15½@17.
30	"	Jones McClesc, Chester county, 6@8 gross.
120	"	P. McFillen, Western, 12@17.
105	"	P. Hathaway, Western, 14@16½.
104	"	James S. Kirk, Chester county, 13@16.
90	"	James McFillen, Western, 15@18
35	"	E. McFillen, Chester county, 16@17.
55	"	Ullman & Bochman, Chester co., 8@9, gr.
100	"	Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 15@17.
150	"	Mooney & Smith, Western 15@17.
20	"	H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 6½@7½ gross.
20	"	J. A. Chain & Bro., Penna., 7@8 gross.
95	"	Frank & Shomberg, Western, 13@16½.
50	"	Hope & Co., Western, 13@15
140	"	B. Hood, Chester county, 14@17.
88	"	Chandler & Co., Chester county, 14@16.
120	"	McArdle & Co., Western, 5½@9½ gross.
98	"	J. Seldomridge, Western, 7½@8½ gross

Cows were firmer. 150 head sold at $50@75 for springers, and $60@100 for cow and calf.

Sheep were in fair demand, at an advance. 5000 head sold at 6@7c. ₱ pound, gross, as to condition.

Hogs were in better demand, at an advance. 3500 head sold at the different yards at from $8·50 to $9·50 per 100 pounds nett.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Stocks are dull and lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Reading, 105½; Canton Company, 48; Erie Railroad, 67½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 105½; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 82; New York Central, 111½; Cumberland preferred, 91; Missouri 6s, 95½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 108; do 1864, 106; do. 1865 106½; Ten-forties, 100; Seven-thirties, first issue, all sorts, 100½; Money is quoted at 7 p 1 cent.; Gold, 135¼

NEW YORK, January 7.—Cotton quiet but firm at 35@35¼c. for middling uplands. Flour unsettled and 10@15c. lower; sales of 10 000 barrels, State, $9·65@12·50; Ohio, $12@14 50; Western, $9·65@14 35; Southern, $11 90@17. Wheat quiet, but firmer. Corn 1@2c. higher; sales of 21 000 bushels mixed Western at $1·21. Provisions dull; market generally unchanged. Dressed hogs, 25c. better; 8½@8¾ for Western, and 8@9c for City. Whisky, dull.

—It is not creditable to the musical taste of the country that there is not a single comprehensive musical journal within its borders. Our musical papers are printed in the interest of music publishers.

—Among the literary gentlemen having positions in the New York Custom House, are Mr. B. H. Stoddard, Mr. Barry Gray, Mr. Charles F. Briggs, Mr. Gaylord Clarke, Mr. John Savage, and Mr. Herman Melville.

—There are in the United States 36,000 miles of railway, which cost $1,380,000,000. In Europe, 30,000 miles, costing $3,500,000,000. In America there are 90,000 miles of telegraph, and in Europe, 60,000.

—A royal decree in the *Official Gazette* of Florence nominates a Commission for the reorganization of the Italian army. It is composed of seven Generals, and will be presided over by the Minister of War.

—The Municipal Council of Vienna has voted an address of confidence to the Provincial Diet of Lower Austria for having asked for the convocation of the Reichsrath.

—Prince Adalbert of Bavaria is at present at Biarritz.

From Massachusetts—The Liquor Dealers in Trouble.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., January 7.—The city government for the current year was inaugurated at ten o'clock this morning, with the usual ceremonies. Four of the eight Aldermen retain their places, and seven of the eighteen Councilmen.

The State constables are very busy making great havoc among the liquor nuisance in the city.

The work on the new breech-loader will be commenced at the United States Armory this week, and in the milling department work will be carried on day and night.

BOSTON, January 7.—The State constabulary made another descent upon the famous "Bete" tavern on Saturday afternoon. Ten persons, engaged in gambling, were arrested and sent to the Tombs. A faro and a roulette table were captured.

On Saturday afternoon, quite a large meeting of the liquor dealers and landlords of the city was held, for the purpose of hearing a report from their counsel in regard to the cases that have gone to the Supreme Court.

From Mexico via New Orleans.

CHARLESTON, January 7.—The New Orleans papers of the 3d instant contain details of Mexican news to the 27th ultimo, by the steamship Tradewind.

The Imperial decree ordering the new enrolment of property to be taxed for the support of the Government embraces every known description of property within the jurisdiction of the empire. The taxes are to be paid every other month of the year, under the penalty of compulsion and payment of costs. General Douai commands the French forces at Puebla, where Maximilian is living in the most private manner. The City Council welcomed him in an address praying for the prosperity of the Empire, and consolidation of the nation.

Colonel Bravo and three of his chiefs have been shot by the Imperialists.

From Texas.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The 4th United States Cavalry had left San Antonio, Texas, for the frontier, and several companies of regulars also proceeded to the frontier and interior towns.

Dr. Lyons, a conservative, was elected Mayor of San Antonio by the majority of 200 over his opponent, Judge Stribling.

The New York Bank Tax Case.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Associate Judge Nelson to-day, in the United States Supreme Court, delivered the opinion in the eleven New York bank tax cases, which were brought before it in error, against the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments. The judgment of the Court below is affirmed. Chief-Justice Chase, Wayne, and Swayne dissented.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, January 7.—The Bank statement issued to-day shows the following results as compared with that of last week:—

Decrease of loans	$1 502 301
Decrease of specie	290 430
Increase of circulation	98 253
Increase of legal-tenders	2 025 434
Increase of deposits	1 722 274

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
COULD & CO.,
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church)

Invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as will come, to see their elegant and large assortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise.
2 10 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases
Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15s

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF SLIFER, EBERT & HALL is this day dissolved by limitation.
D. S. SLIFER.
JOHN EBERT.
January 1, 1867. C. HALL.

The undersigned will settle the affairs of the late firm, and continue the business in his own name, at the old stand, No. 331 N. SECOND Street.
D. B. SLIFER

JOHN EBERT will continue the manufacture of Cabinet-ware for the trade at No 11s EDWARD Street.

C. HALL will continue the manufacture of Windsor and Cane-seat Chairs, at No. 128 EDWARD St. [1 7 3t*

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of TACK BROTHERS and will continue the business heretofore carried on by TACK BROTHER & CO.
A. H. TACK,
T. E. TACK.
Philadelphia, January 1 1867.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of TACK BROTHER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
A. H. TACK,
T. E. TACK,
FRED. CHASE.
Philadelphia, December 31, 1866. 1 1 6t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership existing under the name of COOPER & GRAFF is this day dissolved by mutual consent, LEWIS COOPER retiring. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of COOPER & GRAFF.
CHARLES H. GRAFF,
WILLIAM H. TEVIS.
December 31, 1866. 1 1 6t*

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office No 44 N SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 1 5 3t

INSURANCE COMPANIES

RETURN
OF THE
UNITED STATES BRANCH
OF THE
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company,
From December 1, 1865, to December 1, 1866,
In conformity with the law of Pennsylvania.

Authorized Capital,	$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital,	1,000,760
Total Amount of Assets (Gold)	15,888,080

Investments and Funds Retained in the United States.

Real Estate held by the Company in the United States	$252,732 82
Cash Deposits in Banks	165,696 56
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	100,677 51
Amount of Loans, on Bond and Mortgage, constituting first liens on Real Estate (in the United States) on which there is less than one year's interest due	819 000 00
Amount of Loans, Stocks, etc., held by the Company	352,736 83

Income in the United States.

Cash Premiums from December 1, 1865, to December 1, 1866	1 503,486 94
Amount of Premiums earned	902 091 60
Amount of Interest	79 288 82
Amount of Income	16 647 32

Expenditures and Liabilities.

Amount of Losses during the year which have been paid	703 651 02
Amount of Losses in suit or contested during the year	12,500 00
Amount of Losses during the year not yet paid	112,061 04
Amount paid for reinsurance and return premiums	123,091 98
Amount of expenses during the year, including commissions and fees to Officers and Agents in the United States	236 843 21
Amount of Taxes	53,002 19

STATE OF NEW YORK.
City and County of New York, ss.

Be it remembered that on this 31st day of December A. D. 1866, before me, the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of Pennsylvania to take acknowledgment of Deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary of the Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Company, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of said Company upon the 1st day of December, 1866. And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of $1,695,393 71; that I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement.

I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1866.
[L. S.]
JAMES W. HALE,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

Directors in New York.

FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Chairman.
HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. M. ARCHIBALD, B. M. Consul.
A. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq.
E. F. SANDERSON, Esq.
Resident Secretary—ALFRED PELL, Esq
Counsel—ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq.
Bankers—Phœnix Bank, CAMMANN & CO.

Advisory Board in Philadelphia.

Messrs. CHARLES L. BORIE,
CHARLES S. SMITH,
RICHARD SMITHURST,
LEMUEL COFFIN,
JOSEPH W. LEWIS.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE
PHILADELPHIA. (1 2 wfm2w

TRUMAN & SHAW,
DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery and Tools,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street,
Three Doors Below Ninth,

Invite attention to their assortment of articles for
HOUSEKEEPERS,
BUILDERS,
MANUFACTURERS,
MECHANICS,
FARMERS, ETC. ETC.

It includes many of the latest patented, improved and labor saving tools, implements, and utensils, among which are some articles of
WOODEN AND TIN WARE,
AND ALSO
COG-WHEEL CLOTHES-WRINGERS,

Which, from the PRACTICAL experience we have had, we do unhesitatingly recommend as being the MOST DURABLE, and therefore the cheapest, among the more than twenty styles now in the market. Still we keep other styles for sale to such as prefer them; and any one of them we believe will soon be found to pay its first cost in the saving of time, labor, and clothing.

They also have a very superior assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and PARLOR SKATES. 1 5 3t

GROCERIES, ETC.

PATES DE FOIES GRAS.
JUST RECEIVED:
AN INVOICE OF FRESH
PATES DE FOIES GRAS.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner WALNUT and BROAD.
9 14 mwf3p5

NEW CROP JAPANESE TEA,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 5 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

NEW FRUIT.
Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins. Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp5 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

G. W. WARNER, No. 1530 AND 1532 RIDGE Avenue, below Sixteenth Street.
KEYSTONE FLOUR STORE
Choice Brands of Family and Bakers' Flour,
Corn Meal, Oat Meal,
Buckwheat and Rye Flour,
Corn, Oats, and Mill Feed of every description, sent to all parts of the city
Free of Charge. [12 19 1 mrp*

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk,	Kingsville,
Weldon,	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Atlanta,
Newbern,	Augusta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington,	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery
Charleston,	Mobile

and
NEW ORLEANS,
TO AVOID DELAY THE POTOMAC BEING CLOSED BY ICE) SHOULD BUY TICKETS
BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE
Trains leave Depot
PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted), at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 4 P. M. the following day, FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!
For Tickets and all other information apply at the office of the Company, No 619 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia & Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK,
1 2 tf GENERAL AGENT.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.
ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE SOUTH,
Via Orange and Alexandria Railroad and its Connections.

The undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of shippers to the ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE between Philadelphia and the South.

Merchants and others desirous of avoiding frequent changes and water transportation, will please mark their freight via O. & A. R. R.—Rail, and send to depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD and PRIME Streets.

Cars run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg without breaking bulk.

Dray receipts furnished, and Bills of Lading signed at the through freight office of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No 125 South FIFTH Street below Chesnut.

Rates guaranteed as low at all times as by other lines.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Orange and Alexandria Railroad,
12 27 rp5 No. 105 South FIFTH Street.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, A. A. ALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate	at per $100

Cash Boxes or small Iron Boxes to Bankers, Brokers,